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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE WILSON MEXICAN POLICY

GENERAL HUERTA'S contention that the people of the United States did not stand behind this Administration in its Mexican policy seems to have been demolished when President Wilson, in his message to Congress last week, for the first time fully laid bare that policy. Indeed, from the wide-spread and non-partizan approval that greeted this message, it might be surmised that while explaining to Congress his own attitude the President had at the same time clarified and interpreted to itself a hitherto somewhat confused public opinion. Altho here and there a paper continues to advocate the recognition of Huerta on the one hand or armed intervention on the other, the indorsement of the Administration's policy, both by Congress and by the press, is general as to remove all doubt as to the trend of national sentiment in this difficult matter. "All that the President said the nation says and the nation will back up," declares the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). "While confessing a temporary failure of his Mexican policy, President Wilson has scored one great success; he has absolutely united the country behind him," remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). "The nation is behind the President," agrees the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.). "With fine authority and understanding he has voiced the feelings of this country toward troubled Mexico," says the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), and adds: "Aggressiveness, impatience, unsatisfied vanity on the part of warring factions who think that power seized is power established, will beat in vain against the calm, friendly finality of the President's message." And the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) notes that he has "not only public opinion in this country, but the civilized world, behind him," since "his attitude is now supported by Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the nations of South and Central America." The hearty approval of his policy by "practically all" the other Latin-American countries, remarks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), is "among the most important developments of the whole Mexican affair," and one whose "beneficial effects will be felt long after the present Mexican crisis has passed."

The President's policy is one of strict neutrality toward the warring factions, stern insistence upon the protection of Americans in Mexico, and patient reliance upon "the steady pressure of moral force" to break down "the barriers of pride and prejudice" which frustrated his first efforts toward friendly mediation. When President Wilson addrest Congress, Huerta had already categorically rejected the suggestions submitted through ex-Governor Lind, and the latter had reached Vera Cruz on his return journey to the United States, his mission apparently a failure. When, however, the President's special representative was about to take ship, negotiations were reopened on the initiative of Mr. Gamboa, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lind decided to remain in Mexico, and the situation has taken on a new aspect of hopefulness.

In his message on the Mexican situation President Wilson expresses a conviction that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves." He tells how, after waiting in vain during many months, "months full of peril and anxiety," for conditions in Mexico to improve, he could discover no promise of a brightening outlook for our sister Republic. In fact:

"The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote; and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate Government of the Republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country."

Therefore, "as friends, we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away," and it became "our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there." It was to meet this situation that the President sent Mr. John Lind to Mexico City, as his "personal spokesman and representative." Mr. Lind was instructed to "press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico" the following suggestions upon which "a satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned":

"(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

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"(c) The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the Republic at this election; and

"(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and cooperate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new Administration."

Of Huerta's rejection of these suggestions the President says:

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present Administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States.

"The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We can not thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

Turning to the question of our duty in the meanwhile, he points out that "everything we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation." And on the theory that for a little while "the contest of the rival forces will be sharper than ever," and the position of outsiders in Mexico "trying and full of hazard," "we should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible." But on the heels of this advice comes a sharp warning to the Mexican leaders:

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding."

In addition, the President goes on to say, "I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receives any assistance from this side of the border." Therefore—

"I shall follow the best practise of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency."

"We shall triumph as Mexico's friends," concludes the President, "sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Appended to the President's message was Mr. Gamboa's reply to Mr. Lind, rejecting the "humiliating and unusual" proposals of the United States, and making the following counter-proposals: "One, that our Ambassador be received in Washington. Two, that the United States of America send us a new Ambassador without previous conditions." Mr. Gamboa also challenges the statement that no progress has been made under Huerta toward the establishing of a stable government in Mexico. On this point he says:

"The Mexican Republic, Mr. Confidential Agent, is formed by 27 states, 3 territories, and 1 Federal district, in which the supreme power of the Republic has its seat. Of these 27 states, 18 of them, the 3 territories, and the Federal district (making a total of 22 political entities) are under the absolute control of the present Government, which, aside from the above, exercises its authority over almost every port in the Republic and consequently over the custom-houses therein established. Its southern frontier is open and at peace. Moreover, my Government has an army of 80,000 men in the field, with no other purpose than to insure complete peace in the Republic, the only national aspiration and solemn promise of the present Provisional President."

Mr. Gamboa admits, however, that Mexico is "afflicted with an internal strife which has been raging almost three years," and he goes on to say:

"My Government greatly appreciates the good offices tendered to it by the Government of the United States in the present circumstances; it recognizes that they are inspired by the noble desire to act as a friend as well as by the wishes of all the other Governments which expect the United States to act as Mexico's nearest friend. But if such good offices are to be of the character of those now tendered to us, we should have to decline them in the most definite and categorical manner."

General Huerta himself, is quoted in a Mexico City dispatch as saying: "We never had any reason to doubt the friendship and disinterested motives of the United States." Yet the elimination of Huerta as a possible candidate in the approaching Presidential election is, in the opinion of many editors, the one point on which President Wilson is certain not to compromise. Mr. Gamboa says that it is the intention of the Mexican authorities to hold the election on October 26, "in accordance with the constitutional laws of Mexico," and in a later note he withdraws the demand for an exchange of Ambassadors, saying that Mexico will be content until after the election with the present arrangement—that is, a chargé d'affaires at the head of each Embassy. In a supplementary note Mr. Lind, in turn, drops for the present, the demand for an immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico—which Mr. Gamboa had characterized as impossible—but reiterated the proposal that Huerta pledge himself not to be a candidate for the Presidency. This is superfluous, argues Mr. Gamboa, since the Mexican Constitution declares provisional presidents ineligible for reelection. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) we read:

"It is acknowledged that this single proposition is practically the only stumbling-block in the way of the acceptance of the mediation proposals, and the Washington Administration will exert every effort to remove this one obstacle.

"Meanwhile, it was indicated, arrangements will go steadily forward for the enforcement of the embargo on shipments of arms into Mexico and for the transportation of Americans from the southern Republic. The policy proclaimed by the President in his message to Congress yesterday will be carried out in every detail until some vital change is wrought in the Mexican situation."

In explanation of President Wilson's attitude toward General Huerta the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"This Administration's Mexican policy in its beginnings was undoubtedly shaped in no slight degree by the circumstances attending the rise of General Huerta to power. The statement of his general policy toward Latin America, published by President Wilson within a fortnight after he assumed office, reflected his abhorrence of the triple assassinations—of Francisco Madero, Gustavo Madero, and Pino Suarez, the highest officials in the Madero Government—which constituted the first acts of the Huerta régime. It was clearly intimated at that time that President Wilson would not give full recognition to a government founded on violence, unless it were clearly established that the military dictatorship had become, in one way or another, the real choice of the Mexican people. Nothing has happened since February to demonstrate that, from the President's point of view, Huerta should be recognized as the constitutional President of Mexico. For civil war has continued, and, while the Huerta Government has undoubtedly had the support of the conservative and wealthy classes, its chief claim to respect has been based mainly on its possibilities in the pacification of the country by iron-handed methods of military repression.

"Still deeper, doubtless, in the President's mind has been the thought that General Huerta has stood for absolutist reaction, as against all the democratic aspirations which were embodied in the Madero revolution, but which President Madero himself was very far from realizing in his brief term of power. In trying to understand the Wilson policy, we have to consider this

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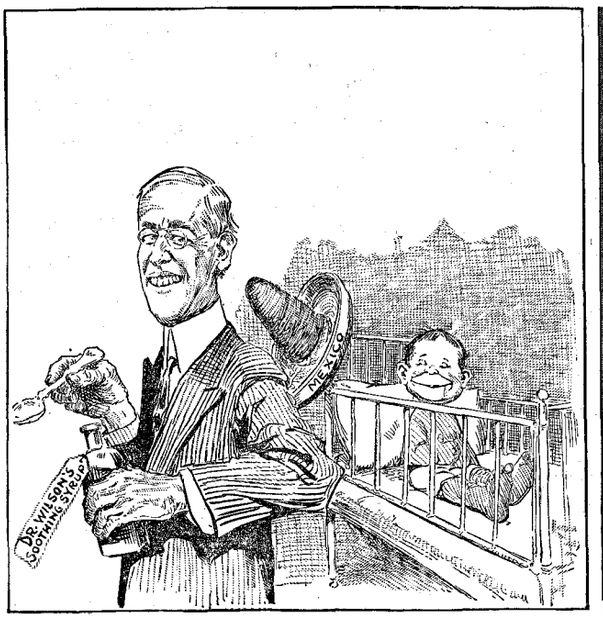
FEDERICO GAMBOA,

President Huerta's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Lind.



HE'S BEGINNING TO LIKE IT.

—Jones in the Boston *Herald.*

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NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Secretary of the United States Embassy in Mexico City, who is now our official resident representative.

DIPLOMATIC FACES.

point. For it might play a part in American politics, in case the Mexican question became a football of partizan controversy. The sympathies of democratic America, without regard to party lines, were mainly with the Madero revolutionists."

BANKERS' IDEAS ON THE CURRENCY BILL

THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE of bankers, representing all sections of the country, to discuss the Administration Banking and Currency Bill, is described in a published statement of Col. Frederick E. Farnsworth, Secretary of the American Bankers' Association, as "the greatest meeting of the kind that has ever been held in the history of the United States, if not in the history of the world," while the prediction is ventured by him that the result of it may be "the financial salvation of the country." The immediate effect of the two-day session is the naming of a committee of seven, we read in the press, who are to lay before President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and Chairmen Owen and Glass "a complete set of recommendations for changes" in the Owen-Glass Currency Bill, which have been unanimously ratified by the consulting bankers. These are the members of the committee: James B. Forgan, President, the First National Bank, Chicago; George M. Reynolds, President, the Continental-Commercial National Bank, Chicago; E. J. Hill, President, the National Bank, Norwalk, Connecticut; R. F. Maddox, Vice-President, the American National Bank, Atlanta; Sol Wexler, Vice-President, the Whitney Central National Bank, New Orleans; Joseph Chapman, Vice-President, the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and Festus J. Wade, President, the Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis. The schedule of changes to be recommended by the committee is summarized by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as follows:

"That but one federal reserve bank instead of twelve be provided for. In case of an objection to this by the backers of the bill, the bankers stipulate that they will be willing to have five such banks established.

"The exclusion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture from ex-officio membership on the federal reserve board, and providing for seven members on this board, three of whom are to be appointed by the President, three by the American Bankers' Association, and the seventh by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Limiting the power of the chairman of the reserve board, and giving him the title of federal reserve agent, and limiting the powers of that board regarding its right to force one reserve bank to rediscount the paper of another.

"The subscription of 10 per cent. of their capital stock by national banks to be voluntary instead of compulsory, and making it optional for them to join the federal reserve associations.

"Raising the rate of interest on the capital stock from 5 to 6 per cent.

"The abolishing of Section 13, providing for a federal advisory committee.

"The addition of another provision in Section 16 relating to government deposits, exempting certain funds which are to be held for redemption purposes.

"The modification of the bank-reserve provision and the rewriting of a portion of Sections 20 and 21 relating to central reserve city banks.

"The striking out of all of Section 27, which relates to the establishment of savings departments."

Adverting to the first proposition in the above list, the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks that the bankers "still talk of a central bank as the unwilling followers of Moses hankered for the flesh-pots of Egypt." Nevertheless *The World* finds a reason to congratulate the bankers on their decision to present their side of the case properly and "to abandon a rule-or-ruin attitude." Of like mind is the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which utters the caution that "stubborn insistence that the banking business is a private business to be run and controlled by bankers alone will not advance the cause of banking and currency reform." Moreover, in view of present tendencies, *The Republican* asserts, no important reorganization of the American banking system is "politically possible which does not start with government control—not actual government management—of the system as a primary principle," and *The Republican* adds:

"We have presented three reasons for this belief—first, the selfish interest of banks in the banking system; second, the tendency of monopoly in various lines to concentrate under a banking overlordship; third, the growing demand of the agricultural interest for a wider basis of bank credit than commercial banking has hitherto conceded. These reasons are the basis of

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a public sentiment, especially pervasive in the West and South, that insists upon the final lodgment of supreme power in the Government itself. The banking interest can now obtain much that it desires in the way of reform if it will accept the principle of government control. It will obtain nothing much until it does."

Speaking of governmental control of the banking business, which it calls "the paramount object of the Glass-Owen Bill," the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) points to the precedent of the Interstate Commerce Commission's "autocratic control over another business," and says:

"The country knows from experience that when railroad managers were in absolute control many vicious and inequitable practises prevailed in transportation. . . . The present move for greater public control of the monetary facilities of the country is in line with similar control of commercial and industrial facilities, and this is one fact that must be recognized by the Chicago conference."

Quite different is the tone of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which is unreserved in its commendation of the bankers' whole stand, and points out that:

"The deliberations and conclusions of the conference of the bankers at Chicago are of a sort to make it clear to everybody between President Wilson and the radical Representatives that the banking-reform bill would have been further advanced by now if the bankers had been called into consultation. It is true that the bad beginning has been bettered, but there is still some distance to go in the direction of the practical considerations advanced by the men without whose cooperation no effective action regarding banking is possible, not even if a law be placed upon the books. No victory at the polls, if any were possible along the lines of those resurrecting the granger fallacies, would give the country banking without the assistance of banks and bankers. Their action is as necessary as legislation."

Equally firm in its faith in the bankers is the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), which says that without their "approval, assent, assistance, and cooperation," the Administration's currency-legislation program will fail. Rather more optimistic in its outlook, however, is the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), which notes a rising spirit of co-operation between the bankers and the Administration for the purpose of "getting the best bill that may be obtained and getting it now," and it proposes to have every reason for the belief that "a currency report backed by such men as James B. Forgan, A. Barton Hepburn, George M. Reynolds, and others in conference will win for itself the final support of public opinion."

AH, YES, YOU MAY RIDE—BUT YOU MUSTN'T TOUCH THE REINS!
GOVERNMENT CONTROL
BANKERS' CONTROL
WILSON-BRYAN-GLASS CURRENCY BILL
PROGRAM OF THE ADMINISTRATION

MERELY A PASSENGER.

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

THE FUSION DRAMA IN NEW YORK

FOR SWIFT-MOVING political drama, says one of the many interested papers in other cities, "a New York City Mayoralty campaign is hard to beat." And this year's campaign furnishes its full quota of thrills. Whether the observant editors think with the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) that "the revolt against bossism is strong enough to win," or whether they have come to the Boston *Transcript's* (Rep.) conclusion that "they will never defeat Tammany in New York until the fusion forces are marshaled by men who know something of practical politics," their attitude is generally sympathetic with the fusionists. But they dare not prophesy. The campaign has still two months to go, and already the shifts and turns of the game have surprized these veteran watchers of political struggles.

They have seen the Committee of 107 choose for the head of the fusion ticket the youthful President of the Board of Aldermen, when city newspaper opinion was inclined to favor the successful District Attorney or the experienced Borough President of Manhattan. Mr. Mitchel's selection for Mayor, they inferred, was due in part to a desire to secure the support of William Randolph Hearst, the Hearst papers, and the Hearst following for the whole ticket. Now Mr. Hearst violently repudiates Messrs. McAneny and Prendergast, of the fusion ticket, and Mr. Mitchel in turn refuses the Independence League indorsement because it does not include his colleagues. At first, those sympathizing from afar with fusion, while admitting that the ticket might have its imperfections, expected at least a straight fight against Tammany. Mayor Gaynor they looked upon as certain of the regular Democratic nomination, despite his personal independence. But they saw instead the selection of Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, a former State Supreme Court Justice of high personal reputation and much ability, but an "organization" man. This nomination they hear denounced by certain New York papers as "brazen"—"Tammany might as well have designated Murphy for the Mayoralty as McCall," according to *The Tribune* (Rep.)—and praised and even supported by other dailies which can not be classed as Tammany organs. But its chief significance to these observers lies in the fact that it has brought the Mayor into the field as an independent candidate, with his motto "I have been Mayor," and his emblem, the shovel. Now that there is to be an anti-Tammany Gaynor ticket, Mr. McAneny and Mr. Prendergast are said to be willing to accept its indorsement. As a final twist to this sadly twisted situation comes Tammany's nomination of Mr. Whitman for District Attorney, and Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the nomination. Then there are rumors of Republican support for Gaynor, of attempts to substitute him for Mitchel upon the fusion ticket, and of a fourth ticket to be headed by Hearst. So the New York *Herald* (Ind.) concludes that "everybody is going to need a diagram in order to vote properly."

Should a Fusion candidate accept nominations from bodies of voters who will not indorse the entire Fusion ticket? The very idea of questioning the propriety of such action seems "absurd" to the regularly Democratic New York *Morning Telegraph*. But the New York *World* (Dem.), a strong supporter of fusion, thinks it a burning issue, saying:

"Unless the fusion candidates for city office make up their mind to stand together on the fusion ticket, and on that ticket alone, fusion is wrecked. The campaign becomes an individual scramble for place against all the cohesive forces of Tammany Hall, which is fighting for a principality of power and plunder. There can be only one outcome of such a campaign, and that is, make Charles F. Murphy Mayor of New York."

Yet to editors and others of this opinion, the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) puts the question: "What is fusion for?"

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Why, it asks, should any candidate on the ticket "refuse support or repel votes?" Why, indeed, "should not each and all stand on their merits as candidates before the electorate and take all the support that comes to them?" "Common sense," agrees *The Globe* (Ind.), "suggests that impediments should not be thrown in the way of any one voting for any part of the fusion ticket."

The Tammany indorsement of District Attorney Whitman is considered a clever move, which is intended to take the police issue out of the campaign. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, it throws on Gaynor "the whole incubus of defense of existing conditions in the Police Department." *The Eagle* regrets that Whitman in accepting the office "is measuring himself for a Tammany uniform,"—"he has not kept the faith." So, too, *The Evening Mail*, *World*, and others feel that Tammany ought not be allowed to profit by Mr. Whitman's deeds and reputation. Yet *The Evening Post* (Ind.), another supporter of the fusion ticket, acknowledges that there are two sides to the question, but sees that Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the nomination will

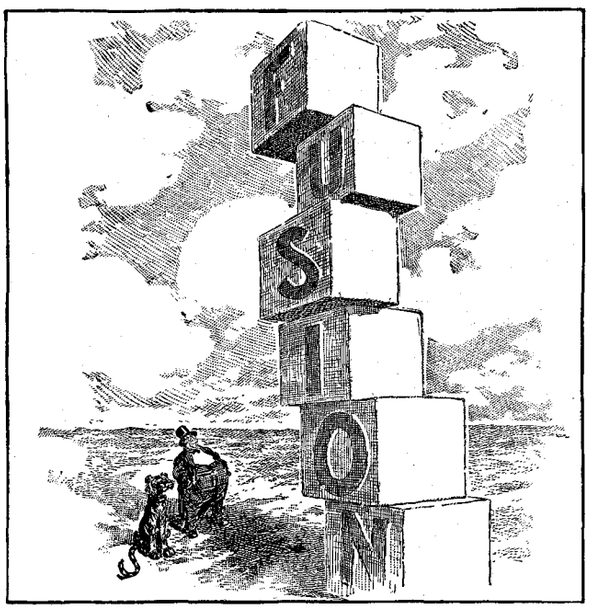
"insure another four years of honest administration in the District Attorney's office, and the keeping of its great powers free from any political influence, as they have been for the last twelve years—to the great benefit of the city."

Papers supporting Mr. McCall for Mayor can, of course, find no fault with the District Attorney's willingness to run with him, and Mr. McCall says he is "tickled to death." Mr. Whitman's point of view is set forth in a statement to the press. He stood ready, he says, "to lead in a general assault on Tammany Hall, if that service had been required. But it was not." With the situation as it is, he infers

"that the entire voting body of New York County, as represented by political parties, wished me to continue in this office, and to keep it as I have kept it, out of politics, and to make it as I have always tried to make it, the effective instrument of absolute, impartial justice. . . . I can see no other duty.

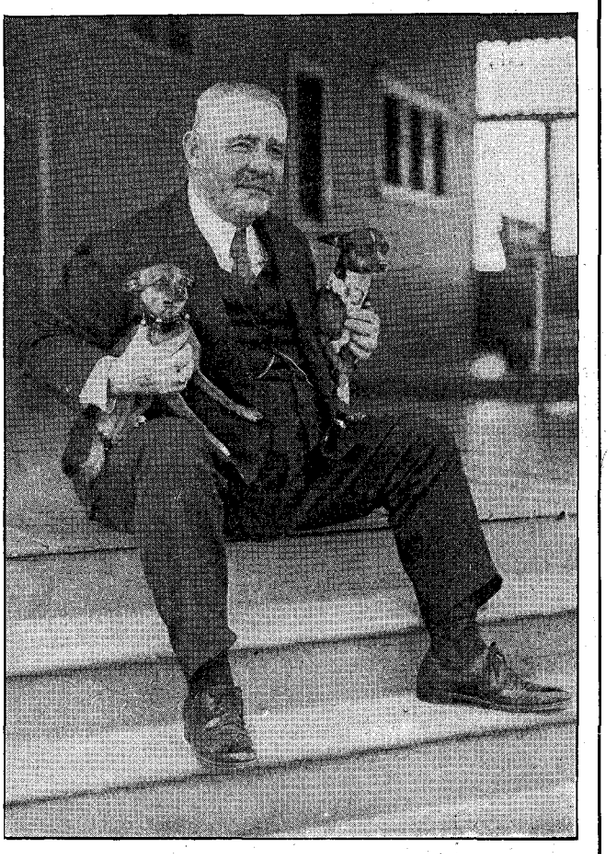
"So I accept the Tammany nomination, as I have already accepted the fusion nomination."

Thus Mr. Mitchel must share the limelight with his fellow-candidates on the fusion ticket and with his two rivals for the



WILL IT STAND?
—Macaulay in the New York *World*.

chief magistracy of New York City. Of these, Mr. McCall is a comparatively new figure in city politics. Yet his stand for the new subways as chairman of the Public Service Commission has made his name familiar to New Yorkers, and this in the opinion of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), *Commercial* (Ind.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.), and Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) gives him unusual strength as a candidate. *The Telegraph*, which supports the Tammany ticket, holds up this "man of personal integrity and temperamental stability of character" for comparison with Mr. Mitchel, the "idealist of impracticable



EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

When he returns from his vacation to campaign as the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York against John Purroy Mitchel and W. J. Gaynor, he is likely to find his hands just as full.

views." *The Commercial* offers him its support because it believes him an exceptionally well-equipped man "who can govern the city wisely and discreetly."

But *The Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, *Evening Mail* and *Daily People* (Soc.) insist that "McCall means Murphy." He stands, says *The Tribune*, "for the old order in East Fourteenth Street, under which Tammany chieftains have conducted the business of 'working for their own pockets all the time.'" If he is elected, adds *The Evening Mail*, "we shall have as Mayor the avowed champion of Tammany as a legitimate instrument of government, the proudly intimate friend and follower of Charles F. Murphy."

Why, ask the anti-Tammany press of the city, did Murphy refuse to renominate Mayor Gaynor? His personality and record, they declare, would have made him a strong candidate. The one answer that most of them can find is that he has been too independent to suit the "boss," tho Mr. Hearst's *American* would have it that he was too easy a tool, had suffered "in his good name and his popularity" and was therefore discarded. Many New Yorkers, represented by *The Sun*, *Press*, and *Evening Mail*, regret that the fusion committee could not have made the Mayor their candidate and *The Press* supports his independent ticket, because of "what he has done for the city." With him in the field, there is a three-cornered fight for the Mayoralty, with the relative strength of the rivals as yet unknown.

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A NEW GOVERNOR IN MANILA

WHILE THE CHOICE of Francis Burton Harrison to succeed W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines does not arouse much protest from opposition papers, neither does it call forth uniformly eulogistic comment from supporters of the Administration. Many simply take the appointment as a sign that President Wilson is now to work out his own Philippine policy, and they take the opportunity of setting forth their opinion of it. A Democratic daily like the New York *World* admits that this "is not a heavyweight appointment." The best that another friend of the Administration, the New York *Evening Post*, can say about Mr. Harrison is that he is a "consistent antiimperialist," and it is surprized that "Mr. Wilson should have chosen for this place one of the rich young men who have so long lent respectability to Tammany Hall and contributed so freely to the Boss's treasury." The Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* thinks it "would have involved a long and painful search" to have found a man with fewer qualifications; and Mr. Hearst's New York *American* declares the choice of Mr. Harrison to be an "unfit appointment"—"where there should be a man of initiative and sagacity, we give them a merest messenger-boy of money." Yet the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) calls Mr. Harrison "a promising appointee"; the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) is confident that he "will serve his country well in the Philippines," and the Washington *Post* shares this confidence. His "energy, character, and public services recommend him," in the eyes of the New York *Sun*, which is not afraid of his making an unworthy successor to the experienced Forbes, who before becoming Governor-General served on the Philippine Commission, as Secretary of Commerce and Police in the insular government and as Vice-Governor-General. The Harrison appointment, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.) "augurs better than was feared of a Democratic Administration." So the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), tho noting that "the unflattering comments" multiply, concludes that

"in view of the fact that Mr. Harrison has his spurs to win in the Philippines, it is perhaps as good an appointment as could have been made. Senator Lodge is reported as pleased with the selection; so is Mr. Quezon, the Philippine delegate and advocate of independence. With persons so far apart as they are approving the choice, it may surely be accepted as a suitable one."

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FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,

Who, after several terms in Congress, enters upon a new career by succeeding W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines. The choice of Mr. Harrison is commended by Manuel Quezon, the Philippine Delegate to Congress, and is said to be pleasing to the Philippine Assembly.

In selecting a competent successor to Mr. Forbes, observes *The Republican*, "President Wilson has labored under one obvious handicap":

"Scarcely any one could be found for the position who had already gained administrative experience in the islands, and, at the same time, was in sympathy with the President's views concerning the future of the archipelago. Our 'colonial' civil service has had Democrats in it; several, in fact, have attained high positions. But, like former Governor-General Luke Wright, they were promoted to responsible places by Republican Presidents because of their sympathy with the Republican policy in dealing with those dependencies.

"On the other hand, there have been Democrats in the Philippine service who have returned home strong partizans of independence for the islands, but evidently President Wilson has not desired the services of any of these. His own mind is more open, and he desires reports from a Governor-General who has not been deeply committed one way or another. The President stands on the Philippine plank of the Baltimore platform, which demands a declaration by our Government in favor of Philippine independence as soon as a stable government can be established there under an act of international neutralization, but he is not yet committed to any particular plan for establishing an independent Philippine government, or committed to any particular time for carrying the Democratic policy into effect."

As Mr. Harrison himself says in a statement appearing in the New York *Times:*

"I shall go to the Philippine Islands with an open mind as to the general proposition of Philippine independence either immediate or ultimate. I have not devoted, heretofore, special attention or study to the internal policy of the Philippine Islands or to the relations between the islands and the United States except in so far as the tariff between this country and the islands is concerned."

Yet the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) believes that "the function of Governor-General Burton Harrison in the Philippines is expected to be to teach the Filipinos how to let go." *The Mail* adds, however, that after a few months in office, Mr. Harrison will have learned a few things and "his zeal for independence will abate with his knowledge." But the Republican New York *Tribune* is without even this solace. To its mind, Mr. Harrison appears as "the representative of those who have been doing their utmost to embarrass our Government in its work for the islands and to get it to scuttle out incontinently and let the Filipinos 'stew in their own juice.'" *The Tribune* adds gloomily:

"Nor is substantial good to be expected from a four-years' campaign of 'bending every energy to prepare for independence,' which savors of an undergraduate's desperate coaching and cramming to pass his examination. The true policy is not to trump up some superficial semblance of ability to go through the motions of self-government, so as to find a pretext for setting the islands adrift at some artificially selected date; but rather to develop not merely in a small ruling caste but in the whole Filipino people an intelligence, a civic spirit, a familiarity with government and a substantial prosperity—in brief, a civilization—that will make them fit for self-government whether as an American colony or as an independent state. That is the policy which has thus far been pursued. If President Wilson departs from it with his Tammany-trained and Tagalog-chosen Governor-General the outcome will be regarded with grave apprehensions of calamity."

But the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), as averse to Philippine independence as *The Tribune*, is encouraged by the evidence "that the Administration does not intend to move blindly," and by Mr. Harrison's "exceptional intelligence." Yet the appointment of an untrained man to a position like the rulership of the Philippines brings forth these editorial reflections:

"It is a very unfortunate consequence of American political practise that there is no security of tenure for expert men in administrative or diplomatic positions. How the President justifies the shameful looting of the diplomatic service can only be guessed; he has not attempted to defend himself or his Secretary of State. But he should reflect long and carefully before he displaces, either on party or personal considerations, faithful public servants in our island dependencies. . . . It is not wholly a question of ability. A very brilliant man without experience might be far less valuable to the nation than one of moderate

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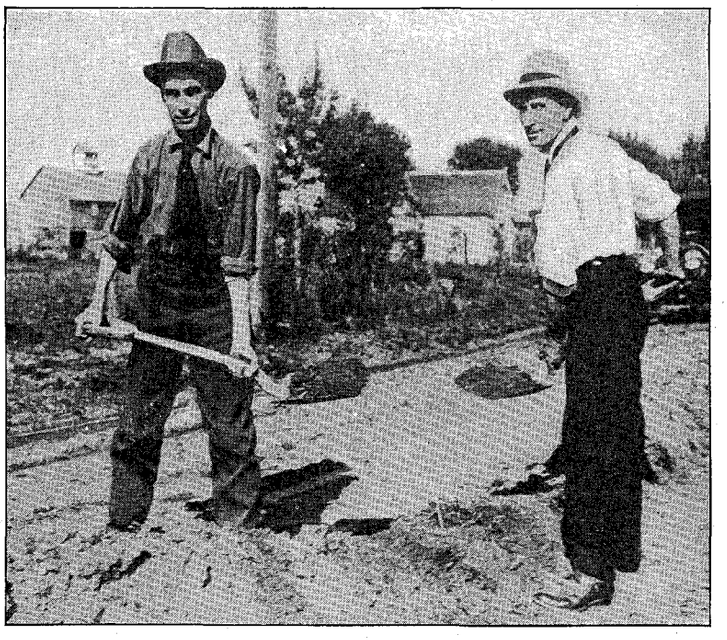
talents with it. Mr. Forbes is a brilliant man with experience. His work has won golden opinions from all sorts of men. His departure is an irreparable loss."

MISSOURI "PULLS OUT OF THE MUD"

THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE variety of opinions regarding the value of the actual labor performed by volunteers during Missouri's spectacular road-repairing campaign, but nobody seems to doubt that Governor Major's idea of how to "pull the State out of the mud" was fruitful of a great deal of publicity for the good-roads movement through the nation, and was a fine bit of advertising for Missouri. "It means the awakening and organization of the good-roads spirit in the State," says the Kansas City *Star*, which adds that next year a similar performance will accomplish more than this one accomplished, because "everybody will have faith in the movement." In the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "the chief merit of Governor Major's plan, or what might be better called 'the Missouri idea,' is that it magnifies to much greater proportions the pioneer idea of cooperation in road-making and mending." "The frolic is very much like the 'Christmas' spirit," says the Kansas City *Journal*, "which for the most part is concentrated into a few days of practical charity, leaving the beneficiaries thereof largely to their own devices the rest of the year," but "when it has been shown how much can be accomplished by a couple of days of united effort, it may be hoped that a really systematic and effective effort will be made to keep the good work going." *The Globe-Democrat* comments:



WHEN GOVERNORS GET TOGETHER.

Governor Major of Missouri, at the reader's left, and Governor Hodges of Kansas, setting the example by contributing their labor to improve Missouri's roads.

"It used to be that when roads got to their worst, and had to mend, there would be a rally of men in a township, a school district, or a road district, to mend them. In such small fields of effort permanent results could not be hoped for. Nor could such results in a much wider field be hoped for now, if opportunities of much larger and more effective cooperations were not to be seen growing out of new conditions.

"That is the chief significance of 'the Missouri idea.' It stands for the spirit of cooperation in a great and wealthy community, capable of carrying cooperative effort in road-making to points undreamed of by the pioneers. Road-dragging and patching can not make permanent roads now more than such methods could a century ago. Should torrential rains come this autumn, as may be expected after a long drought, it will be seen how little the cooperative labor of many thousand men, turning over, leveling, and grading the soil of roadways and leaving them without firmer foundation or support, can do to meet emergencies. Dirt roads will be dirt roads still. And dirt mixt with much water makes for deep mud."

Estimates of the number of volunteer workers vary from 50,000 a day to 300,000, the latter figures being the guess of Governor Major, based upon reports sent to him from all parts of the State. One of the spectacular features of the "good-roads days" was the appearance of the Missouri Chief Executive and Governor Hodges, of Kansas, who contributed two days' labor, in jumpers and overalls. Additional facts are found in these paragraphs from press dispatches:

"Women took an important part in the campaign. The 6,000 members of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the State aided the movement in every way possible, and thousands of farmers' wives and other women prepared and served meals.

"No army ever was better prepared for a campign than that which marched forth to 'pull Missouri out of the mud.'

"Eight thousand road overseers for weeks have been assembling and laying out the work to be done so systematically that every squad of men was put to work without delay or confusion. Every city, town, and hamlet were represented in the movement, and in the farming district nearly every able-bodied man enlisted.

"Four Kansas City men abroad each cabled from Paris to local road organizers money sufficient to hire a squad of substitutes to do their share of road work."

Governor Major estimates that the work on the roads is worth $1,500,000 to the State. Governor Hodges was delighted with the results of the Missouri experiment, and on his return home he announced that he would proclaim two good-roads days for Kansas. "Governor Major," remarks the Buffalo *Enquirer*, "has recalled the fine old spirit of other days when the people did things for themselves and helped each other in jobs that required cooperation"; and "it would be glorious if all the people would get together in national larks of this kind every year with a general hurrah for the workers and a general hoot for the shirkers." The Chicago *Record-Herald* is less enthusiastic in its comment:

"There is such a flow of soul over Missouri's road-mending picnic that every one must feel impelled to join the innumerable throng of those who are sending congratulatory telegrams to the Governor. But the precedents for the picnic are not reassuring. And there have been many of them.

"Every once in a while in some down-at-the-heel village a fierce reformer will call for a turbulent exhibition of public spirit in the patching and mending line. The citizen who has a shovel and a hoe but no cash is expected to give himself and his tools to the work of improvement. The rich and great are asked for cash contributions. Up to the arrival of the picnic day the enthusiasm seems a growing and a swelling thing. But it is seldom up to specifications on the day itself, and there is apt to be a melancholy reaction thereafter.

"Missouri claims that the work done on its day was worth $1,500,000, and perhaps it was. Nobody knows. But road bonds and taxes would seem to be more promising and effective. Perhaps the 'unquenchable desire for better highways' that is said to have been aroused was the desire to have the bonds issued and the taxes raised. The State will have a chance to show us any and every year hereafter."

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A GOVERNOR LOST TO DEMOCRACY

THE abandonment of the Democratic party by a Governor who is serving his third successive term under its banner in a normally Republican State, and who was a candidate for the Presidential nomination last spring, would have elicited gasps of wonderment from the faithful editors of Republican and Democratic papers a few years ago. To-day, however, the action of Governor Foss of Massachusetts seems but a rather interesting incident which helps to prove that party ties, in the Springfield *Republican's* (Ind.) phrase, "are about as substantial as the mists of the morning." Governor Foss, it will be remembered, was a regular Republican up to the beginning of his somewhat meteoric political career. It now appears to most observers that he is simply on his way back to the old love. Yet Mr. Foss himself studiously refrains from any announcement of the fact, tho steps were taken toward his entrance in the race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and tho he still has good words and good wishes for the party and is frequently on hand at Republican gatherings. He has definitely broken with the Democrats and prefers to call himself an independent, and if he takes the field as a candidate for reelection, it will be upon an independent ticket, as it is now too late to enter the party primaries. Governor Foss announces that he is through with the Democratic party till it has "got back to the people." His dissatisfaction with the tariff policy at Washington has been set forth in these pages. At home, he has found his policies unsupported by Democratic members of the State legislature, and even opposed by party leaders. "Under such circumstances," says the Governor,

"I told them some time ago that I could not go with them longer. Just as long as they are with the people I am with them. But they have taken a stand that is not with the people, and I can't longer be with them."

While most people would hardly like to change so often, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*, "the Fossian style at least has the merit of frankness and directness."

"When the Governor does not see what he wants in one party, he goes to another after it, and if he can't get it there he has no hesitation in going back to the first. There is one thing to be commended in his relapse, at any rate, and that is that he goes where he belongs and that he does not continue to try to sail under false colors. If a man must be wrong in his political and economic theories, it is at least something that he should be honest enough to throw away the mask of pretense."

If Governor Foss "goes back to the Republican party, which he deserted in 1909, when the first signs of the Democratic tidal wave appeared, it will be," explains the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "because he is naturally a Republican, and naturally a New England protectionist." Tho Mr. Foss became prominent as an advocate of reciprocity and tariff reform as early as 1902, it was not until 1909 that he "flopped into the Democratic ranks," as *The News* puts it. In the following year, he "ran for Congress as a Democrat and was elected, and that in the ultra-protectionist Fourteenth District of Massachusetts. And then he ran for Governor and has been running, and been elected, ever since." But, continues the Indiana editor:

"As the homely saying runs, 'Blood will tell.' Reciprocity, the high cost of living, and tariff revision were all right as long as they were in the future, and as long as there was a possibility of the Foss views becoming the Democratic views. But things grew irksome for this versatile campaigner when it became apparent that it was just the other way about—that Foss views on the tariff must become Democratic views or else perish. . . . . And now the Governor is going home, home to the Republican fold, it seems, which bred him and nourished him in the principles that he never could entirely forsake. This will remind a great many persons who read of the Governor's spectacular flop in 1909 that they never did believe he was a Democrat anyway."

Massachusetts politicians are naturally wondering how the Governor's independent candidacy would affect the chances of the other candidates. Republicans are quoted in the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) as fearing that it would cut seriously into their vote. Republicans beyond the borders of the Bay State, looking upon the return of Foss as a symptom of general uneasiness among recent Democratic converts, find grounds for hope and confidence. The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), for instance, quotes these words of Governor Foss: "The State and nation need the return of the Republican party to power, and the Republican party is justly entitled to success, altho its leaders in the past have been faithless to the pledges of the party." *The Inter Ocean* is persuaded that the Governor is on his way back to the Republican party. It hears, too, that "progressive as well as Republican leaders in Congress expect to see Theodore Roosevelt again a third-term candidate in 1916, and at the regular Republican primaries." So this stedfast Republican journal is moved to comment:

"Evidently both these ambitious gentlemen, who have given such signal proofs of their impatience with the Republican party, have found that when all is said and done they can not really get anywhere or do anything without it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE day of hiding behind a woman's skirt has passed.—*Macon Telegraph.*

IT is not so much a question of who is Governor of New York as who is boss.—*Washington Star.*

THE coming winter, it is believed, will have no terrors for the foremost lawyer in Coaticook, Canada.—*Kansas City Star.*

As for the slogan, "Pull Missouri out of the mud!" it sounds like a good one for New York to copy.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEW YORK finds itself in the position of a man at the altar for the second time, who isn't quite sure whether his divorce decree is valid.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PITTSBURG has its faults, but it knows how to deal with a bigamist. One convicted in the courts there was sentenced to support both wives.—*New York Telegraph.*

How much better it would be for all concerned if Mrs. Pankhurst's interest could be switched from political questions to the more important matter of good roads.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE British naval authorities have decided to use oil instead of coal on all British vessels. Probably on account of the far-famed efficacy of oil on the troubled waters.—*Southern Lumberman* (*Nashville*).

"INDIVISIBILITY," said Colonel Roosevelt in one of his speeches in the West, "is the noblest word in the lexicon of American nationality." And the Houston *Post* immediately observed that there are six "i's" in it.—*Southern Lumberman* (*Nashville*).

NEW YORK is the first State to adopt the double governor system.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. CARNEGIE may not be a British subject, but his wealth is a British object.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MRS. PEARY is now among the suffragists. Taking the only feminine way of going to the poll, of course.—*Manila Times.*

SOME of these days New York will learn to forswear allegiance to Tammany and join the United States.—*Chicago News.*

MR. MURPHY seems to have the qualifications of a great man: he has made two Governors where there was only one before.—*Southern Lumberman* (*Nashville*).

EXPRESS companies might ask the Department of Justice to investigate the apparently illegal combination of Commerce Commission decisions and parcel-post rates.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HIS Excellency the Hon. Eugene Noble Foss facetiously calls himself the returned Prodigal, but the Republican party of Massachusetts seems to object to being his Fatted Calf.—*New York Sun.*

THE surgeons who hoaxed a liner's passengers by making an "incision" in a "patient" and removing a pineapple and a loaf of bread from his interior anatomy neglected to include a sponge or a pair of scissors among the articles extracted.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FATEFUL DEVELOPMENTS IN HINDU SECRET SOCIETIES

THO FABULOUS REWARDS and the vigilance of a secret service unequaled even by that conducted by the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey have utterly failed to detect the men who very nearly killed the Viceroy of India about a year ago, the increased vigilance of the East Indian police has led to discoveries which, to say the least, show that, tho the Hindus borrowed the institution of political murder from the Occident only six or seven years ago, they have organized the propaganda to assassinate British officials so ingeniously that they can give clubs and spades to Western revolutionists and still beat them at the game of terrorism.

The most astonishing detail worked out by the East-Indian anarchists is the method they have adopted to fill the war treasury. Groups of Hindu nihilists go into the village of Bengal —where this political crime originated and where it has remained most active—enter the houses of wealthy landlords (zemindars, as they are called), terrorize the men at the points of revolvers and daggers, and make the women give them all their gold and silver ornaments and show them where the family fortune is buried in the earth. Usually they carry on these depredations in the dead of night, with their faces masked, tho some of these plundering operations (dacoity) have been carried on in broad daylight. The two most curious things about these robberies are: (1) that all the money thus obtained is used in waging war against the British; and (2) that only young men with college education, who would be considered among us to belong to the most respectable stratum of society and who would be regarded in England as the sons of the gentry, engage in the looting. Tho for some time past these dacoities have been the order of the day in Bengal, only just recently has the Government been able to capture a large body of Bengali youths who are now being tried in Barisal, where, bit by bit, the public prosecutor has drawn out from Rajani Kumar Das (one of the accused, who has turned approver) the complete story of one of the worst dacoities, of which we quote the following from *The Statesman* (Calcutta):

"At dawn I found we were in a big river called Kalabadar. There were six or seven men in the boat at that time. They were Nishikanta Dutt, Jatin Ghose, Bhuban Bose, Rohini Guha, Taruk Babu, and a man of the village, Sarmahal. Nishikanta, a teacher, was the leader of the Barisal *samity* (secret society).

"At dusk we heard the report of a gun from inside a jungle opposite the river. We took the boat to the place from where the report was heard. We landed and met Jatin Roy, Devendra Ghose, Madhu Patitandi, Nibaran Ker, Chandi Ker, Nishikanta Gupta. . . . . .

"Nishikanta Dutt took down the names of all six men in the jungle, and also those who were in the boat, and against the name of each he put down what articles each would carry. The articles consisted of guns, torches, daggers, hammers, swords. . . . . .

"Nobody said anything, but I understood clearly that the preparation was for committing dacoity.

"Nishikanta Dutt, captain of dacoities, settled what each of us had to do. He then threatened that if anybody failed in his duty, he would be shot. He also warned us not to call anybody by name.

"Every one of us was supplied with a bag and a mask. The bag was intended for carrying loot. . . . . .

"We entered the house and lighted our torches. . . . Our Captain, Nishikanta, blew a whistle and each man took up his position and began work. Captain Nishikanta, Jatin, myself, and two or three others entered inside by breaking open the door. . . . The Captain and another started breaking an iron safe. Jatin Roy assaulted the owner and demanded the keys. . . . . .

"Captain Nishikanta broke open the iron safe. . . . Then a wooden chest was broken in which some money and silver were found. The articles were taken. . . . . .

"About a month after this, about the middle of June, Jatin Roy wrote to me a letter asking me to meet him at Kusungal. I went there and Jatin told me to put up with him as they would have to commit another dacoity. I said I was afraid of these things, when Jatin said:

"'We will have to do these dacoities. There is no getting out of it. We will have to collect arms and money.'"

Asked to tell the reason why money was collected by such infamous methods, the same witness said that he was taught by his leaders that "in order to protect the Hindu religion, the establishment of Hindu sovereignty was absolutely necessary."

The police have unearthed these rules of the secret society which conducts political murders with money obtained by highway robbery:

"The district organizer should first ascertain the number of . . . English schools or colleges in a center and then try to get into his hand at least one boy of each class in every school or college and through them diffuse the idea in their respective classes. If unable to meet publicly . . . for discussing and settling business, selected numbers should meet on pretext of semireligious ceremony. The district organizer should not miss the opportunity of mixing with all classes of people. He will have to learn something of trade, medicine, engineering, etc. No emissary should be allowed to make a copy of the organization scheme or rules. The district organizer should make arrangements for diffusing the idea in schools and colleges because unmarried youths are the repository of energy, enthusiasm, activity, and self-sacrifice. Disclosure of even unimportant matters should be considered as a breach of the rules of discipline. The district organizer, with permission of headquarters, should anyhow take possession of arms. This work should be done very carefully so that the other party might not know of it. No member of the inner circle should write letters to relations and friends except with the special permission of the head organizer.

"The names of those who are in charge of arms or documents should not be entered in the report. . . . No one in charge of arms or documents should take part in any violent work, . . . that is to say, they should not go to such place or do such work in which there is apprehension of danger."

FRENCH WOMEN SOLDIERS—The women of France are not content with merely serving as nurses on the field of battle and attendants on the wounded or dying. They have in their minds the example of Joan of Arc and other heroines of France, and they are confirmed in their aspirations after military service, according to the *Journal des Debats* (Paris), by the example of the ancient Amazons of Greek mythology. They affirm that the law of three years in France will not produce forces of reserve sufficient to defend the frontier of their well loved country. They have accordingly through the hands of Colonel Driant, commanding the troops in Paris, sent a petition, carrying about a thousand signatures, to President Poincaré in which they say:

"The French women who have illuminated our history with so many beautiful examples of self-denial and self-sacrifice do not wish in the present generation to be surpassed by the women of other countries in which the question of female rights is being so earnestly agitated.

"The members of the Red Cross company have already obtained leave to serve in the ambulance corps. But a great number of us, not having the leisure to pass the infirmary examinations, would like to make ourselves useful to their country, and would desire that a law should be passed in Parliament giving them this privilege.

"Our dearest hope is to obtain an opportunity of offering to France some part of our youth, and so to cooperate with our brothers in the national defense."

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CHINA FORCES ENGLAND'S HAND ON THE OPIUM QUESTION

THE DUTY on opium enforced by the British Government at exporting centers such as Canton and Shanghai, added to the sale of "Black Poison of the East" as Saint Nihal Singh calls it, "enabled the Government of India to apportion large sums for education and sanitation," says that writer in the *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad). But this is now a thing of the past. China saw how Japan rose to the rank of the great Powers in a great measure through her increased vigor and capacity consequent on the prohibition of opium, and now, in spite of English influence, "China has been able to force the hand of the powerful British Administration, tho this is bound to cause some anxious thought to the Indian Finance Minister." Mr. Singh feels confident that, in following the example of Japan, China has taken a step which is "bound to conduce to the betterment of a populous nation which is making herculean efforts to rid itself of a social evil which has been sucking its vitality and restraining its progress."

This writer gives an account of the progress in China of the opium evil which by her famous edict the Dowager Empress Tou Hsi, in 1906, constituted a systematic effort to check "so that, by 1916, it would altogether cease to exist." The motives of this good and wise ruler are thus set forth:

"The defeat which China suffered at the hands of the great Powers of the world in the early years of this century led it to realize its inherent weakness, and made it anxious to regenerate itself by throwing off its conservatism and removing its social evils, most prominent among them being the national indulgence in opium. Across the narrow sea their neighbor Japan, who centuries before had learned wisdom from them and whom they had always regarded as their inferior, had risen until it had become a Power among Powers. One essential reform that had helped the Daybreak Empire to rise had been the crushing of the power of the poppy."

The stipulation made in a subsequent convention between England and China was based on the condition that in proportion as England reduced the Indian export of opium, China should cease the cultivation of it on her own soil. This arrangement was brought to an end automatically by the rise of the Chinese Republic, which did not recognize the decrees and conventions of the extinct Empire. But, as Mr. Singh says, while

"In the chaos that followed a great deal of opium was smuggled in, and some of the land that had been reclaimed from the poppy was again devoted to its cultivation; as the new Republic gathered its forces together it sought to put down this retrogressive movement. The weakness of the Central Government to enforce its will in this matter really did not make much difference, for the cause was dear to the hearts of the provincial and civic authorities who were eager to carry on the crusade against the opium habit, irrespective of what the Federal Administration did or ordered. The movement, therefore, survived, and each succeeding day saw it gain fresh momentum. During recent months the reformers have not hesitated to visit the extremest punishment on those who wilfully disobeyed the edicts, and have destroyed their property by fire and pillage. In some cases capital punishment has been meted out wholesale to flagrant offenders. Comments on such excesses are obviously superfluous. But to say the least, they demonstrate an earnestness to reform a social evil which has rarely before been shown by any community anywhere in the world."

In short, the new Republic set itself to work to checkmate the English Government in its efforts to increase its revenue by poisoning the Celestials. But the claims of the opium-shippers of Canton and Shanghai were warmly supported by the London press. When, however, the British merchants of China, fearing the ruin of their trade, appealed to the British Minister at Peking, he remained deaf to their protests. They then called upon the Government of India, that had sold them the stuff, to force the Chinese to buy it, by taking "stern measures to insure its consumption." But how did China stand all this? Our author proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese heard these complaints and listened to the protests of diplomats with 'the smile that was childlike and bland' and kept up their silent but effective obstruction to prevent Indian opium from finding its way into the Chinese markets. This was a marvelous achievement in itself, in view of the fact that the Flowery Republic had just passed through the throes of revolution, and the new régime stood in dire need of the moral support of the whole world, and had to rely upon the aid of the Western financiers to replenish its treasury. Indeed, there never had been a time in the history of China's intercourse with the Occident when the Celestials had been less prepared to brave the wrath of the powers that decree the financial fate of nations, or to circumvent the maneuvering of diplomacy, ruthlessly employed at the instance of commerce, than it was at the time when it was resisting the carrying out of the provisions of the opium conventions. But it withstood diplomatic and financial bullying without giving way, shutting its eyes to the beclouded horizon and ignoring all threats, whether outspoken or merely implied, saying nothing, but all the time seeing to it that the Indian opium was kept out of its market, preserving a

"IN CUSTODY—BUT CAN THEY KEEP HIM?"
—*Daily News* (London).

CAN'T YOU SEE WE'RE BUSY?
PEACE (to the Powers)—"Won't you come in and help me?"
THE POWERS—"Sorry, ma'am, but there's a dog-fight round the corner in Balkan Street." —*Star* (London).

RIDDLES OF PEACE AND WAR.

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calm, dignified attitude through all the stress and storm of the controversy."

The brave and persistent opposition of China to the importunities of British trade interests has had its reward. *The Times* (London) made an appeal not only to the instinct of fair play, but to the conscience of the English people. We quote the conclusion of a powerful article as follows: "We are unable to force Indian opium upon China. The public conscience of this country would forbid vigorous action, and rightly forbid it." The end of China's struggle for emancipation is thus stated by this impartial and lucid Hindu journalist:

"Nothing was, therefore, left for the British Indian Government to do but to suspend the future sales of opium and to boldly declare that it would no longer force the noxious narcotic on the Chinese. This is what it did when, on May 7, the Honorable Mr. E. S. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, speaking in the House of Commons, announced that:

"' . . . For the first time in the modern history of India we are selling not an ounce of poppy for the Indo-Chinese opium trade, notwithstanding the treaty which China made with us, notwithstanding that from the opium we were entitled to send China under the treaty, £11,000,000 sterling might be derived. Notwithstanding that we have a right to go on selling opium to any province in which the opium was still being grown, we are prepared to undertake to revise the treaty of 1906, and not send any more opium to China, not only this year, while the stocks are being absorbed, but never again, with the single exception that we desire to be satisfied that China, as we believe her to be, is stedfast in the pursuit of her present policy, and determined to get rid of the indigenous poppy.'"

TURKEY'S NEW THEATRICAL SEASON.
—*Comoedia* (Paris).

WHY THE TURKS CLAIM ADRIANOPLE

THE TURKISH AND GREEK papers, both adversaries of Bulgaria, have at length come out with a defense of the Turkish occupation of Adrianople. That Turkey is justified in snatching the city from the Bulgarians is maintained on several grounds. The Moslem reoccupation is a step toward the maintenance of the balance of power in the Balkans —which preserves to the Turks their right position as a ruling race like the other four monarchies concerned. It is absurd, we are told, to talk of the heinousness of breaking the Treaty of London. The Powers should recollect that treaty-breaking "is the badge of all their tribe." Then the city and province of Adrianople are inhabited by Mussulmans, not by Slavs, so that Russia really has no interests at stake there, and her protest on behalf of Bulgaria can have no validity. Finally, if Turkey is forced to evacuate Adrianople the whole Moslem world will rise up in revolution. But perhaps the best solution of the question would be to learn by a plebiscite to which of the two disputants the population wishes to belong. The Greek daily, the *Neologos* (Constantinople), thus states the argument for Balkan equilibrium:

"Certain Powers would go so far as to exercise pressure on Turkey so as to compel her to renounce Adrianople and give up this city. But by what right? By virtue of what principle do they establish this pretension? If their principles are right and equity, the Treaty of London is the most lively example of injustice. If the Powers actually wish the definite establishment of peace and order in the Balkan peninsula, they should act in conformity with the principle of the equilibrium of forces. This equilibrium demands positively that Adrianople remain under Ottoman sovereignty. Let us hope that right and logic will prevail, and that the injustice they wish to commit to-day may not assume the form of an act of tyranny suited to the dark ages.

"The political principle of the equilibrium of the Balkan States, proclaimed by the Allies and by Roumania, may be interpreted as shutting out the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace. For it is impossible to conceive logically that the Allies, after their enormous sacrifices in money and blood and their victorious march into Bulgarian territory, or Roumania after her costly march up to the Bulgarian capital, undertaken solely with the purpose of securing the equilibrium of the oriental states, would accept the overthrow of this equilibrium to the profit of vanquished Bulgaria. For in that case the latter, possessing Thrace and shutting up Constantinople and the Straits within a narrow circle, would, in fact, be a pre-eminently powerful force in the Orient, and her conquerors of to-day would very soon willingly or unwillingly become her vassals. . . . . .

"No one can deny that the future lot of Thrace interests Turkey most of all, as the possessor of Constantinople and the Straits, and that consequently in the settlement of this question Turkey has a right to a voice."

It is ridiculous to charge Turkey with breaking a treaty. Treaties are made and broken by the rule of might, not right, pleads the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), in which we read:

"We are urged to observe treaty engagements. Let us see. How well did Bulgaria observe the Berlin Treaty when she annexed Eastern Roumelia? Her first act after our proclamation of constitutional government was, of her own motion, to sever the last bond of her relation to Turkey. How about Austria? Did she observe the Berlin treaty when she annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina? Then a little later Italy, with no *casus belli*, seized one of our largest provinces. Not a voice was raised against such tearing up of treaties anywhere in Europe."

The *Sabah* (Constantinople) enlarges on this topic in the following strain:

"Yes, a treaty was made at London, we acknowledge, and we own that Adrianople was in the possession of our enemies. But is it just not to see the new situation and the causes that have led up to it? Is not this new situation emphasized by the advance of Roumania beyond the line of Silistria, and by the march of Greece and Servia against Bulgaria, their ally of yesterday? It is this new situation that has allowed Turkey to push on to the natural frontier of the Maritza River, to make good, if only to a slight degree, the losses she sustained in the last war. Will Roumania, Servia, and Greece deny that they have profited by this chance? No, but the Ottoman Empire has not the same right. How can the Great Powers deny this right to Turkey, who has lost so much, while they recognize the right of Roumania, who has suffered no damage at all! What injustice!"

The same paper advocates an appeal to the people, who, it feels assured, will decide in favor of Turkey. Hence we read:

"The Ottoman Army has occupied Thrace and Adrianople. This is an accomplished fact, which constitutes a prime factor in our favor. But there is a second: the wish of the inhabitants of this region. Let a plebiscite be taken; we will agree to that. It is a method to which already Italy, France, and America have had recourse. We do not believe that Bulgaria would secure even 5 per cent. of the votes."

Russia has protested, and protested more energetically than any other Power, against Adrianople being ceded to the Turks.

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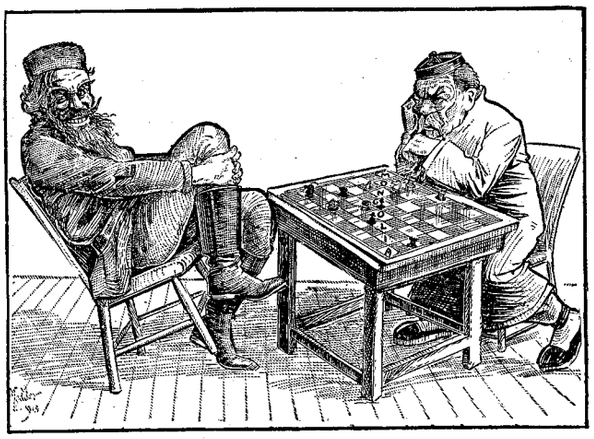
But what has Russia got to do with this matter, asks the *Tanine* (Constantinople), and proceeds:

"The Adrianople province is Moslem and Turkish. It was left to the Bulgarian to enter there by force, plant his standard, trample on national feeling and aspiration. To permit this, to defend by force such action, means that Moslems may not conquer Christian territory, but that Christians may, when they can, invade and trample upon Moslem lands. In other words, in defiance of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, Turkey and, by inference, all Moslem peoples are to be deprived of those international rights recognized by Europe, and cast out of the pale of civilization!"

This paper concludes with a veiled threat against the Christian Powers of the world if the Moslem right to Adrianople is disregarded. "There is peril in the awakening of the Moslem world," if, roused by injustice to fury, "the Moslem subjects of England, Italy, and France, and Moslem friends of Germany become exasperated into revolution and armed resistance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MONGOLIA AS RUSSIA'S PREY

THE GERMANS' cry is—"Eastward, ho!"—but Germany's Bagdad railroad is so far calculated to take her only as far as Koweit on the Persian Gulf, without touching the outskirts of Russian or English protectorates in Persia, much less the frontiers of British India. Russia has the advantage of assailing the territory of Northern China from the north, and the Chinese are beginning to fear for Mongolia, within whose borders Russian garrisons are being gathered. The Czar's Government desires to have a buffer state, and for this purpose to secure the autonomy of Mongolia. And thus the Russian papers are now warmly discussing the negotiations going on between Peking and St. Petersburg. In this connection the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) explains how by a treaty completed and signed October 21, 1912, Russia, in consideration of certain very important rights and concessions, undertook to "protect" Mongolian autonomy against the encroachment of China. Of course, the true aim of Russia was to isolate Mongolia, and then grab her territory. The Chinese Government, with which Russia carried on negotiations regarding the status of Mongolia, was in no great haste to give up such a large part



RUSSO-CHINESE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

RUSSIA (exultantly and with supreme satisfaction)—"Got him!"

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

of its country, and tried in various ways to delay the recognition of the Russian claims, and, if possible, to avoid them altogether. The dilatory tactics of the Chinese did not please the Czar's Government, and it broke off the negotiations, declaring in an official *communiqué* that it "restores to itself freedom of action in this question." *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) thus comments on the situation:

"Russian diplomacy has made more concessions to China than she could reasonably expect. But the further its benevolence extended the more the pretensions of the Chinese grew. The only way out of such a situation was to break off the negotiations, and Russian public opinion can not in this case approve the actions of Russian diplomacy.

"The Russian Foreign Department, however, does not close to the Peking Government the avenues to a renewal of the

RUSSIA—"Charles, my son, it is immoral to profit by the misfortunes of another."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

negotiations, but on the condition that the Peking Government should give up the futile stratagems and recognize, without reservations, the basic principles which the Russian Government holds in the Mongolian question. Those principles are simple, and their justness and practical necessity are beyond dispute. The fundamental demands of Russia consist in the following: The Peking Government must recognize the autonomy of Mongolia (with the exception of the provinces of Inner Mongolia) and the rights consequent thereto; the Russian Government, in its turn, recognizes the suzerainty of China over Mongolia and the rights consequent thereto; the Peking Government must declare its readiness to accept the good services of Russia in establishing the relations between Peking and Mongolia on the basis outlined in the Russo-Mongolian treaty of 1912; and the reciprocal relations of Russia and China in Mongolia have to be settled on the same basis by special treaties."

The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) criticizes the Government's policy in these words:

"The idea to make Mongolia a buffer state between Russia and China put before the former a definite problem which has real political significance. But the application of this idea in actual life has caused disappointment in that very quarter whose sympathy was necessary for the success of the undertaking. The Mongols cooled off perceptibly toward us when they had been convinced, first, that Russia pursued her own selfish interests in Mongolia, and, secondly, that she does not ratify her words by her deeds. The Mongolian delegation which visited St. Petersburg left in a perplexed state of mind, not having found out what exactly Russia wanted of Mongolia and what she could give her. Russian diplomacy reached after the spoils—in a manner that would out-Herod England herself—but was not successful in getting them. And the result is that in the Mongolian spheres which at first grasped the help of Russia there arose a protest against autonomy under the egis of Russia, in favor of a similar autonomy even under the egis of China. . . . And if the Chinese Government stubbornly refuses to understand, perhaps, the just admonitions of Russian diplomacy, if this 'lack of understanding' is shared also by public opinion of China, in all that must be seen not only a logical aberration of Peking, . . . but the consequences of a political failure. . . . It is true the Chinese diplomats suffer from the fault, or virtue, of being evasive in questions of politics, and delay in their dealings with European powers is their favorite, tho excusable, method. For who is willing to submit to an amputation? Who does not try to stave off a calamity, even tho an inevitable one? That's why energetic language with mention of a 'free hand' is the way the European centers often respond to the Chinese delays and evasions."

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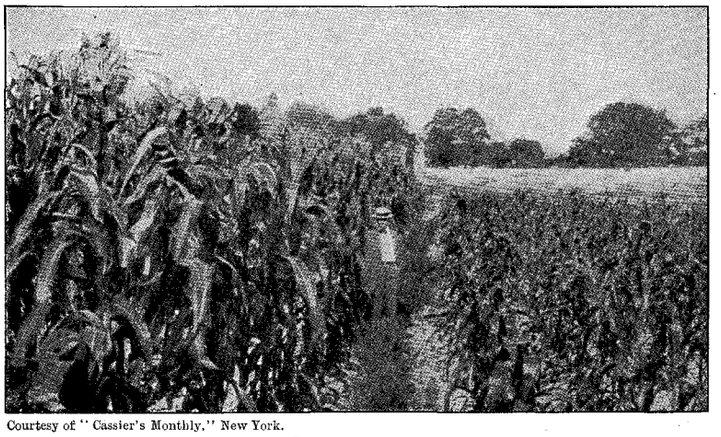
FARMING ON THE GROUND FLOOR

SUPPOSE YOU WERE starving on the second floor of a house while there was a plentiful supply of food on the ground floor. Would you not welcome the kindly soul who should put a key into the locked door that led to the stairs? Such a favor are our most progressive farmers doing to their starving crops. They grow, perhaps, in too shallow soil, but far beneath, in one of the lower stories of the earth's crust, is plenty of rich mineral food for them. The key that unlocks the door to it is dynamite. An explosion breaks up the hard-pan, loosens the soil far below the possibility of any plow or cultivator to disturb it, and opens to the plant the store of food that it needs. Says Xeno W. Putnam, in an article on "Farming with Dynamite," contributed to *Cassier's Monthly* (New York, August):

"Between the available farming soil above and the underlying mineral wealth below there is as definite a boundary wall against the intrusion of root growth as there is against the farmer's cattle in the wire fence which shuts them from the lands of his neighbors.

"How to tap these rich mineral veins has been the problem. If the crust is not too hard certain plants solve it for themselves, tho only in part for their weaker neighbors. Some of the clovers, the cow-horn turnip, the mangel, and a few others, if a thrifty surface growth is given them, attack this crust with their tap roots with surprizing energy. In many places, however, even these are repulsed; while the feebler root growths of the smaller grains try to adapt themselves to the conditions which they can not overcome and send their hungry feeders in stunted coils through the surface soil that has already been drained of its plant food. Deeper plowing has been suggested—and tried. It takes more power ahead of the plow; in other words, it increases the cost of production, the cost of the world's food; then it introduces certain new evils which require extra plant energy or operating skill to overcome. Subsoiling is even more expensive and is only playfully effective; it scratches a few grooves into the outside varnish of the earth, but does not really open up the mineral mines below.

"The world jested while the first stick of dynamite was being lowered into the midst of this condition and the explosion came before she got through laughing; then she looked in astonishment into the resulting hole. The walls were shattered and seamed with little crevices running in every direction and the plant growth which was tried followed along these tiny openings until in contact with a supply of every mineral element required. The surface-water, too, instead of dashing off to the nearest creek or saturating the thin surface-soil to a mortar-bed, gradually trickled down these deep well passages and lay there ready for the emergency of drought, but beyond the danger-line of the hitherto drowning rootlets. The plant growth showed an astonishing appreciation of all this. It pushed the little rootlets into the crevices, where they expanded rapidly in their rich feeding, and penetrated a surprizing depth, seemingly from a sheer love of exploration. These new feeding-grounds, these intertwining channels into which the surface-water drained with its load of warm air, had virtually opened up a new farm empire. The world had builded a second story to its agricultural factory."



Courtesy of "Cassier's Monthly," New York.

TRIPLING CROP PRODUCTION BY DYNAMITE.

A demonstration at Clarksville School, Clarksville, Tenn. The heavy growth of corn on the reader's left is the result of dynamiting the subsoil.

What does this gold-mine, this source of inexhaustible wealth which lies just below our worn-out farming lands, amount to when we sum it up? What are some of the dividends, and may we all expect our share? Mr. Putnam asks these questions, and answers them by quoting a few facts. He writes:

"Perhaps the most famous orchardist in the East, if not in the United States, used alternating dynamite and hand-dug holes a few years ago in setting out an orchard of young peach-trees. Three years from then the trees set by this new plan bore from three to six bushels of fruit each, while those that were hand-set, under the influence of a broiling sun, dried up and showed no signs of fruit. This was in Connecticut. In South Carolina, land that had been dynamited raised 33 per cent. more corn in a single season than the same ground produced before. A farm in Kansas that was underlaid by a zone of hard subsoil and would have been considered dear at $10 per acre if valued by the growth it would produce, after being broken up with dynamite at a depth of four or five feet now contains a 100-acre field of as fine alfalfa as grows in the State and annually produces from $30 to $35 per acre. Fifteen thousand dollars has been refused for this 160-acre farm. On another Kansas farm was a 40-acre swamp that could not be drained in the usual way. In some of it the water was three feet deep. It was tapped by means of a row of blast-holes, and the next day the owner walked across the tract. A year from then that field produced 1,600 bushels of oats and is now in fine alfalfa. A Georgia orchardist found by experimenting that by planting peach-trees in dynamited holes he gained two years in six. . . . These are some of the results; there are thousands similar. Thousands of acres, previously unproductive, that are now teeming with fertility; thousands of practical experimenters who can afford to laugh, who are actually laughing because somebody once said 'dynamite' to them and said it with a fervor that convinced."

A NEW SOURCE OF PAPER-PULP — Several promising sources of paper-pulp were recently noted in these columns. Another may now be added to the list—the wide-spread and hardy plant, broom corn. Successful experiments with this have been made in Italy. In *Prometheus* (Berlin) we read:

"The fibrous twigs are broken in a sort of flax-breaker, then treated for a considerable length of time with caustic soda lye, and afterward put through the breaking-machine a second time. The mass is freed of moisture by means of hydraulic presses, after which it is separated into fibers, washed, and bleached. The material thus obtained sells for about a cent a pound, and is of excellent quality, suitable for making the best grades of paper. The liquid prest out from the pulp is a valuable by-product, since its high content of alkali makes it useful in the soap industry." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NEW BREED OF RAILROAD MANAGERS

THE OLD-FASHIONED railroad president thought he was doing pretty well if he managed his railroad successfully. He of the new era regards it as necessary to manage the public also—sometimes a more difficult matter, as Mr. Charles S. Mellen found it to be. The retirement of Mr. Mellen, perhaps the last of the "old breed" to hold such a conspicuous post, leads *The Railway Age Gazette* to philosophize a little on the passing of the old order—"an epoch," it says, "in the history of railways in this country." Under the old régime, while railways were theoretically public-service corporations, they were not so in practise, says this journal; and they were not so regarded by their managers, who believed that it was almost their sole concern to earn dividends. Says the writer:

"The law regarded railways as public servants. The managers recognized the theory, but to a large extent ignored it in practise. They submitted to the letter of legal provisions regarding rates and service, only in the measure that these were vigorously enforced by unusually energetic and aggressive public officials. But they often did not conform even to the letter of the statutes; and very commonly they violated the spirit of their function of public service.

"During the last ten years, under the pressure of public regulation and public opinion, the attitude and conduct of railway managers have been undergoing a remarkable change. This has been due in no small measure to changes in the personnel of the managers. Some of the older leaders of transportation have demonstrated their statesmanlike qualities by adapting themselves to the changed conditions. Many of them, either in the ordinary course of events or owing to the development of conditions to which they could not adapt themselves, have been retired. There has, consequently, sprung up a new generation of managers—some of them new only in the adaptation of their policies to the spirit of the time, many of them, as managers, new in fact. The members of this new generation are animated not only by the desire to earn profits for their employers—a desire without having which in large measure they would be commercial eunuchs—but also by the desire to perform fully and loyally their function as servants of the public. They recognize the difficulties in the way of performance of their dual duty, but they accept unreservedly its responsibilities.

"Mr. Mellen belonged to the last generation of the railway managers. Able and ambitious, he proved himself incapable of performing the functions of a public servant. Perhaps his deficiency was not so much lack of ability to do the work of a public servant well as lack of ability to do it satisfactorily. At any rate, he showed such lack of capacity for adapting himself to contemporary conditions that it became evident to everybody else long before it did to him that his days as a railway manager were numbered. His retirement will mark the abdication of the last of the railway czars. It will be of no less significance in the country as a whole than in New England, for it will eliminate the last of the managers whose ability as executives was equaled by their ability to arouse antagonisms almost, if not quite, as inimical to the interests of the railways as downright inefficiency in operation."

What is the public going to do in the face of this managerial revolution in the railways? Does it appreciate the change in their attitude toward it? Will it modify the policy it has been following with reference to railways during recent years? If the public attitude and policy are not to be greatly changed, the writer assures us that there is serious trouble ahead for the railways and the country. He says:

"To sum up the situation in a word: will the public call off the railway baiters for a while and give the new generation of railway managers a fair chance? There is no doubt that the sentiment of the public toward the railways has softened very much. Unfortunately, while the public is no longer urging forward attacks on railways it is not requiring them to be stopt. This is clearly shown by the statistics regarding the number of laws to regulate railway operation which have been passed by the State legislatures during the present year. Most of these laws are harmful to the railways and do the public no good. The public has compelled the railway managers largely to reform. When, if ever, is it going to compel the lawmakers and administrative public officials to reform? When is it going to recognize the fact that by permitting legislatures and railway commissions to impose numerous unnecessary restrictions and burdens on railway companies it is permitting them to make it impossible for the new generation of railway managers to live up to the modern conception of the function of the railway manager as a public servant?

"The public is often strangely forgetful of the fact that it, as well as the individuals composing it, has duties and responsibilities. However, the situation does not afford ground for pessimism. Public officials always lag somewhat behind public opinion. The change in public opinion with reference to railways seems to be unmistakable; and, perhaps, in due time the conduct of the servants of the public will catch up with the views of the public."

SANITARY ICE-CREAM

PERSONS WHO ARE cautious to an extreme about the milk that they admit into their houses frequently relax their vigilance as soon as the milk is frozen. They want to know precisely the source of the article so long as it is furnished in liquid form, but they cease to push these queries when it arrives frozen from the confectioner's. The underlying cause of this discrepancy seems to be an idea that everything is sanitary below 32° Fahrenheit. This idea, however, is unfortunately false. Some germs, it is true, flourish only in warm media, but others grow much better below the freezing-point; and among these are at least a few that it is well for us not to admit to our digestive passages. Says *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, August), in an editorial on the subject:

"Taking ice-cream to be a product of cream and sugar with a natural flavor, it becomes patent that the sanitary aspects of the ice-cream become of importance. Cream itself contains a large number of microorganisms which are not destroyed in the processes of converting the cream into ice-cream. General investigations of the bacteriological content of ice-creams in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, and New York have demonstrated that the ice-creams commonly contain from two millions to five millions bacteria per cubic centimeter. In fact, twenty-five million microorganisms per cubic centimeter and above represent frequent indications of the lack of sanitary conditions in the manufacture of ice-cream.

"Municipalities have not been properly concerned in the unsanitary conditions surrounding the places of manufacture of ice-cream. Unclean cellars, with the absence of proper light, with wretched ventilation, or with inadequate toilet facilities, suggest the impossible conditions under which too much of our ice-cream is made. It is impossible to secure a clean product in unsanitary cellars, where personal cleanliness is impossible and where the manufacture of ice-cream in a cleanly way is impaired by the presence of old furniture, filthy matting, and unclean sinks and foul toilets.

"It is needless to state that the harmful pollution of ice-cream is not all due to the unsanitary conditions of the ice-cream manufacture. The first step in the production of wholesome ice-cream demands the protection of the cream or milk which enters into its manufacture. The presence of streptococci or bacilli coli communis indicates that the source of pollution comes from cattle as well as from man.

"Bacterial infection of this nature should be destroyed before any use is made of such contaminated foodstuffs in the preparation of frozen products. The destruction of bacteria becomes more imperative when it is recalled that ice-cream is used largely as a food by children and invalids whose susceptibility to infection is greater than the normal healthy adult. The various outbreaks of poisoning from ice-cream with the nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and general malaise bear loud testimony to the necessity of protecting the consuming public from the disease-breeding qualities of impure ice-creams.

"It has generally been regarded as a fact that the low temperature maintained during the storage of ice-cream suffices to destroy the bacteria. The investigation by Stiles in Washington and Pennington in Philadelphia has shown that the bacterial content is not generally decreased by storage. The general tendency is to secure a decrease in the number of organisms

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which thrive with an optimum temperature of body heat. The decrease, however, is soon followed by a pronounced rise which indicates the importance of having a clean, low bacterial cream to begin with.

"The toxicity of impure ice-cream has been demonstrated in various epidemics due to the general consumption of contaminated ice-cream. Ice-cream has served to spread typhoid fever in addition to causing numerous other gastro-intestinal diseases. . . . . .

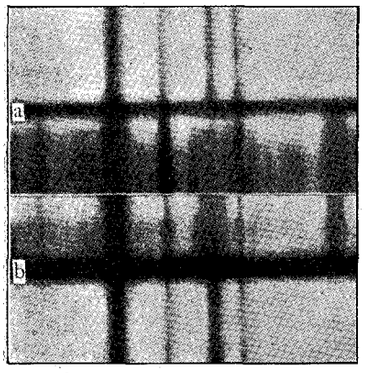
"The ptomaines which are grouped under the general popular head of tyrotoxicon are formed in impure creams, particularly where the cheap grades of material are used. Such ptomaines are most likely to occur in the cheaper grades of ice-creams where milk, eggs, and thickeners as gelatin and glue are used so as to lessen the necessity of using a high standard cream.

"It seems important at this time to call general attention to the necessity of labeling ice-cream truthfully so that the consumer will be protected from adulterated articles consisting of other constituents than fresh cream, sugar, and flavoring matters. The use of skimmed milk and condensed milk should not be permitted in the products which are advertised as frozen or iced creams.

"In the interests of the public health (1) it is necessary to safeguard the production, handling, and storage of the cream; (2) to demand clean, sanitary, well-ventilated kitchens or establishments in which ice-cream is made; (3) to provide for sanitary oversight of the ice-cream industry; (4) to establish chemical and bacteriological standards for ice-creams; (5) to secure the honest labeling of frozen products."

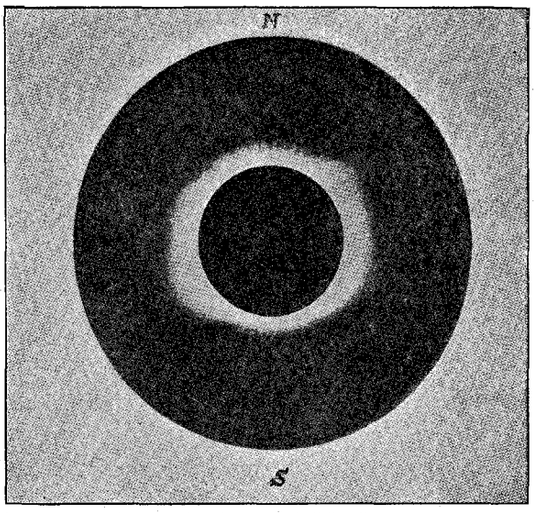
CELESTIAL MAGNETS

THAT THE EARTH is a great magnet has long been known. That the sun is one also now appears very probable. It can not, however, be a permanently magnetized body, for such bodies lose their magnetism at temperatures far below that of the solar mass. The interesting theory that every large rotating body is a magnet was advanced in 1891, and if this is so, it would make not only earth and sun, but also every celestial body, a magnetic globe. So far, however, this is only an unproved, tho very interesting, hypothesis. With regard to the sun, it has now been definitely shown that the vortices known as sun-spots are magnetic, owing to the fact that electrified particles are carried around in their whirls. They are electro-magnets, the electrified vortex acting in this respect precisely like the spiral electric current around the core of an ordinary telegraph- or bell-magnet. The discovery of these local solar magnetic phenomena is due to the previous discovery that a magnetic field splits the lines in the spectrum of light traversing the field. Prof. George E. Hale, of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory in California, first observed this splitting in certain lines of the solar spectrum and attributed it to its true cause. In *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August) Professor Hale describes efforts to apply the same line of reasoning to the sun as a whole, which he thinks have established the magnetic character of that body. He writes:



a, *b*, SPECTRA OF TWO SUN-SPOTS.
The triple line indicates a magnetic field.

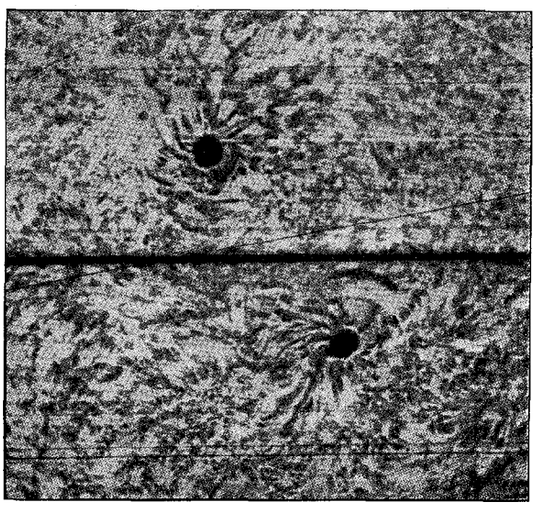
"Is the sun a magnet like the earth? The structure of the corona, as revealed at total eclipses, points strongly in this direction. . . . Bigelow, in 1889, investigated this coronal structure, and showed that it is very similar to the lines of force of a spherical magnet. Störmer, guided by his own researches on the aurora, has calculated the trajectories of electrons moving out from the sun under the influence of a general magnetic field, and compared these trajectories with the coronal streamers. The resemblance is apparently too close to be the result of chance. Finally, Deslandres has investigated the forms and motions of solar prominences, which he finds to behave as they would in a magnetic field of intensity about one millionth that of the earth. We may thus infer the existence of a general solar magnetic field. But since the sign of the charge of the outflowing electrons is not certainly known, we can not determine the polarity of the sun in this way. . . . To detect . . . the



Illustrations from "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.
SOLAR CORONA, SHOWING POLAR STREAMERS.

magnetic field of the sun as distinguished from that of the sun's atmosphere, we must resort to the method employed in the case of sun-spots. . . . If this is successful, it will not only show beyond doubt whether the sun is a magnet: it will also permit the polarity of the sun to be compared with that of the earth, give a measure of the strength of the field at different latitudes, and indicate the sign of the charge that a rotating sphere must possess if it is to produce a similar field. . . . . .

"I shall not trouble you with the details of the hundreds of photographs and the thousands of measures which have been made by my colleagues and myself during the past year. In view of the diffuse character of the solar lines under such high dispersion, and the exceedingly small displacements observed,



VORTICES SURROUNDING SUN-SPOTS.
Indicated by the distribution of hydrogen gas. Photographed with the spectroheliograph.

the results must be given with some reserve, tho they appear to leave no doubt as to the reality of the effect. . . . . .

"It must remain for the future to confirm or to overthrow the apparently strong evidence in favor of the existence of a true Zeeman effect, due to the general magnetic field of the sun. If

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this evidence can be accepted, we may draw certain conclusions of present interest.

"Taking the measures at their face value, they indicate that the north magnetic pole of the sun lies at or near the north pole of rotation, while the south magnetic pole lies at or near the south pole of rotation. In other words, if a compass-needle could withstand the solar temperature, it would point approximately as it does on the earth, since the polarity of the two bodies appears to be the same. . . . . .

"In this survey of magnetic phenomena, we have kept constantly in mind the hypothesis that the magnetism of the earth is due to its rotation. Permanent magnets, formerly supposed to account for the earth's magnetic field, could not exist at the high temperature of the sun. Displays of the aurora, usually accompanied by magnetic storms, are plausibly attributed to electrons reaching the earth from the sun, and illuminating the rare gases of the upper atmosphere just as they affect those in a vacuum-tube. Definite proof of the existence of free electrons in the sun is afforded by the discovery of powerful local magnetic fields in sun-spots, where the magnetic intensity is sometimes as great as nine thousand times that of the earth's field. These local fields probably result from the rapid revolution in a vortex of negative electrons, flowing toward the cooler spot from the hotter region outside. The same method of observation now indicates that the whole sun is a magnet, of the same polarity as the earth. Because of the high solar temperature, this magnetism may be ascribed to the sun's axial rotation. It is not improbable that the earth's magnetism also results from its rotation, and that other rotating celestial bodies, such as stars and nebulæ, may ultimately be found to possess magnetic properties. Thus, while the presence of free electrons in the sun prevents our acceptance of the evidence as a proof that every large rotating body is a magnet, the results of the investigation are not opposed to this hypothesis, which may be tested further by the study of other stars of known diameter and velocity of rotation."

SANE CITY-PLANNING

CITY-PLANNING is understood by some sensible people to mean tearing down a space in the middle of a town and building it over to resemble a section of Dresden or Paris. Such schemes are almost always architectural in their inception. They are expensive, and the result is that they are not carried out. To plan a growing city so that it shall grow normally and usefully is quite a different thing from this, and it is refreshing to learn from an editorial in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, August 14) that this new idea of city-planning is gaining ground. Says this publication:

"The evolution of city-planning from the architect's dream of an elaborate civic center of imposing buildings to an attainable regulation of a city's growth to promote the convenience and health of its citizens is making encouraging progress. . . . Probably nothing has done more to retard real progress in city-planning than the idea entertained both by the people in general and by its most conspicuous advocates, that it meant chiefly, if not exclusively, the expenditure of enormous sums in the total transformation of certain central sections of the city and approaches thereto. We now realize that real city-planning is intelligent direction of the growth of a city, with only such changes in the older sections as are necessary for health and economy.

"The trouble has been in the past that most cities have, like Topsy, 'jess growed'; and the idea of city-planning is to apply modern science and knowledge to direct their growth. In most cases the various officials already employed by the city possess the knowledge necessary, and what is required is merely to combine the various possessors of this knowledge into one cooperative body and—perhaps most important—to impress upon them, the other officials, and the citizens generally the importance of taking forethought, of planning for the future with a view to the coordination of all of the various activities and departments of the municipality. A city-planning commission might well consist of merely a council of department heads, the frequent meetings of which would help to give each a more comprehensive view of the city's needs and possibilities, while each should direct and plan for the future growth of certain branches (the city engineer, for instance, preparing the street plan), subject to the approval of the others—practically the commission plan of government applied to this particular subject. But whatever the method, the aim should be intelligent and comprehensive direction of the growth of the city as a whole and in all its branches."

ARMIES AS SANITARIUMS

MARRIAGE AS A MEASURE of health has recently been advocated, as noted in these pages, by authorities who show statistically that bachelors and maids die earlier than wedded couples. As a further precaution against disease, we are now told, we should join the army. Soldiers are much healthier than civilians, as they are cared for by a Government whose interest it is, in dollars and cents, that they should keep in good condition. In an editorial on "Military Service and Public Health," in *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York, August 16), Dr. Piussan, chief of the French army medical service, is quoted as demonstrating "with great logic and clearness" that the Frenchman's army years are the happiest in his life. We read:

"In the first place, the food of the soldier has been most carefully considered and regulated with proper regard to obtaining the highest degree of efficiency from an individual fed on a scientific dietary. Since 1905, when the doctors recommended a better cooked and more varied diet, a system of cookery instruction has been a logical outcome of the recommendation. Arising out of a similar regard for efficiency, the clothing of the soldier is supervised and is designed with a view to best protecting him in all weathers; daily habits of cleanliness and personal hygiene are enforced; and, above all, suitable prophylactic measures are taken to protect him against infectious diseases.

"Dr. Piussan considers these in detail, and then invites attention to their results as exprest in figures. The death-rate for the whole of the population is a little over twenty per thousand, and these deaths are, of course, distributed in varying percentages over different ages; but an average death-rate for the civil population between the ages of twenty and twenty-two is eight per thousand. Now, for the home army of France the death-rate is less than four per thousand; 3¾ per thousand is the average over a ten-year period. . . . In short, there is less risk of dying in the army than out of it.

"This general conclusion, the London *Morning Post* points out, is confirmed by the facts, shown by precise statistics, that epidemics are rarer in the army, and that while the army sometimes 'catches' an epidemic from the civil population, it seldom passes an epidemic on. The epidemic is noted and stifled within the army's boundaries. From these and other considerations, Dr. Piussan's contention that the French Army, equipped with a system of applied hygiene and protected by careful preventive treatment, is a nucleus of good health and a school of sound hygiene for the whole nation, seems amply justified.

"Altho, perhaps, beyond the scope of Dr. Piussan's able paper, we can not but wish that he had spoken of the great benefit to the nation of having thousands of young men returning each year from the army to their home communities, taking with them the very latest ideas as to sanitation, food, and general hygiene. . . . . .

"One has but to study the result upon the health of the world of the work of the surgeons of the United States Army in Cuba and Panama to realize the far-reaching influence of medical sanitation upon mankind in general. By the experiments with mosquitoes in Cuba after the Spanish-American War and in Panama since the American work on the canal began, the peril of yellow fever has been banished from the former country and the terrors of the tropical climate have been chased from the Isthmus, so long considered the plague-spot of the world and so long sending broadcast over the world its shiploads of deadly diseases. Ship-quarantining against Cuba and the Isthmus has long since ceased, and foreign countries no longer look with fear upon vessels which arrive in their ports from the former homes of yellow fever. From the island of Cuba and from Panama object-lessons in the virtues of military sanitation must spread around the world for the ultimate betterment of the human race. . . .

"Back into the homes of the land in France, as in every country where there is a well-organized army, go many men each year at the expiration of their terms of service, and these take with them a knowledge of things as they ought to be."

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SERVANTS OF INDUSTRY

A NEW INDUSTRIAL PROFESSION has seen the light in New England. The men who have adopted it call themselves "counselors on labor problems." Their aim, we are told by Robert G. Valentine, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who described it in a paper read before the seventh annual Sagamore Sociological Conference at Cape Cod in July, is to serve, not the employer, not the employed, but rather the industry itself. It may be best for the industry that both master and man should suffer; if this is the case, the new "servants of industry" do not hesitate to advise a course of action that will have this result. Their object, also, is prevention rather than cure; they are neither strike-makers nor strike-breakers, but rather strike-preventers. The following extracts from Mr. Valentine's paper are from a report in the Boston *Transcript* (July 3):

"It is time that the methods of science be applied to the human relations in industry; that an intelligent study and clear statement be made both on the part of employers and labor-unions of what the men and women at work think and know and feel, in order that such a grasp of the situation be obtained that we can do really effective work toward securing industrial peace.

"Welfare work, trade-union investigations, governmental and philanthropic activities do not cover the ground, either because they represent interested parties, or are necessarily limited in scope, or because, as in the case of arbitration, they have to wait till the trouble arises before they can act.

"The 'counselor on labor problems' furnishes the complement to these existing activities. He is not an interested party. He may be called in by employer, employees, or the public, but he takes an unbiased stand between them. He serves the industry.

"He acts first as consultant. He advises an employer, for instance, to improve the sanitary conditions of his factory in order that his position toward the union demands may be strengthened; or he advises a group of employees to strike for the machinery of betterment rather than for particular points of benefit.

"He installs a system of records, by means of which both employers and employees may keep in touch with the relations throughout the industry; he helps in reorganizations, acting as assistant to the regular management so that the work done becomes an integral part of things and does not crumble behind him. He makes industrial surveys, assists in educational campaigns, and supplies data for useful legislation.

"His best work is thus essentially preventive, and done in advance of any dispute. In a word, he aims to reach at the source of those troubles which endanger both profits and wages. In the spirit of science he seeks to discover the true laws of the industry that he may place them at the service of his client, whether that client be the man who must earn profits or stop, or the men and women who must have opportunity to earn at least living wages."

MOVING PICTURES OF NORTHERN LIGHTS—A recent Swedish expedition to study the aurora in northern latitudes has succeeded in obtaining three satisfactory moving-picture films of this elusive celestial phenomenon. The kinematograph was first tried in 1910 on the aurora, but no satisfactory results were obtained until this year. Says *Nature* (London, August 7), in a brief notice of the expedition:

"As in 1910, a kinematograph was employed to try to secure the changing phases of the aurora: for the most part the auroral images were too faint. On three occasions, however, when the auroræ were very bright, consecutive exposures were given, lasting from 0.5 second to 1 second for each image.

"Another series of about 100 photographs was taken on April 8 with the kinematograph, each exposure lasting about four seconds. These photographs demonstrate the great utility of this instrument not only in obtaining consecutive features of the displays, but in securing ordinary photographs at the two stations. The communication is accompanied by two most interesting plates. . . . One of these reproduces four portions of the kinematograph strip exposed on April 8 at Bossekop. These speak for themselves in indicating the valuable aid the kinematograph brings to auroral studies. The gradual change in form and density of the filaments is clearly indicated. M. Störmer states that the results of this expedition will be published in considerable detail in a subsequent memoir, and the above brief summary is sufficient to show that the memoir will be a most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the aurora."

WIRELESS TIME FOR ALL THE WORLD

ALL OF THE IMPORTANT countries of the world have now adopted the zone-system of time, based on Greenwich observatory as a center, the time in each zone differing by just one hour from that in the next. The earth's surface contains twenty-four of these zones and the well-known railway-time zones of the United States—"central time," "eastern time," etc.—are parts of the system. With a time-system that is now for the first time world-wide, it becomes increasingly important that the time should be widely and accurately distributed. This is generally done at present by telegraph, and the accuracy of the distribution leaves much to be desired, we are told by Commandant G. Ferrié of the French Navy, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 19). Says Commandant Ferrié:

"The principal disseminating agents of the time are the railways and the telegraphs, for which the knowledge of the precise time is particularly necessary. The principal centers of administration receive the time directly from the neighboring observatories, by telegraph or telephone, and retransmit it in like manner to the important stations or telegraph offices. These send it again to other secondary points where special agents or watchmakers receive it and transmit it to all sorts of places, by means of watches which serve to regulate public clocks, from which, finally, individuals take their time.

"The distribution is thus made 'in cascade,' and the number of retransmissions necessary before the time from an observatory reaches any particular clock is often very considerable. The precision thus obtained is very slight, because of the accumulation of errors of the intermediaries.

"For the needs of individuals, this defect in exactitude has generally no serious inconvenience; but it is not so with public services—the railroads, for instance, where a relatively small error in time at a station might cause an accident. Navigators require still greater precision. . . . For geodesists, seismologists, explorers, etc., the precision necessary is yet greater. . . . . .

"The use of wireless telegraphy . . . avoids all the difficulties and solves all the problems noted above, by suppressing totally, when necessary, all the intermediaries between an observatory and any particular clock. All that is necessary is to connect the observatory with a wireless station equipped to send time-signals. . . . These signals sent out in all directions with the speed of light may be perceived on land or sea at considerable distances by any number of operators having timepieces to regulate."

This universal system of signals also, the writer goes on to say, fits in particularly well with the new world-wide time-zones. In fact, the recent international time congress decided that, beginning on July 1 last, time-signals by wireless should be sent out in the same manner throughout the civilized world. Time-stations have been especially recommended to compare and mutually adjust their signals, so that, for instance, a vessel within call of two stations may not be confused by receiving these at slightly different intervals. Such comparison of times, also, makes possible very accurate redeterminations of longitude. Such a determination is now going on, the writer tells us, between the Eiffel Tower at Paris and our own great government station at Arlington, Va., near Washington. There has been some trouble in the exchange of communications over so great a distance; but there seems to be no doubt that owing to this unification of the world's time by wireless telegraphy, not only will arbitrary time-differences be reduced to a system, but the differences of longitude of stations over the globe will be determined anew with vastly greater precision.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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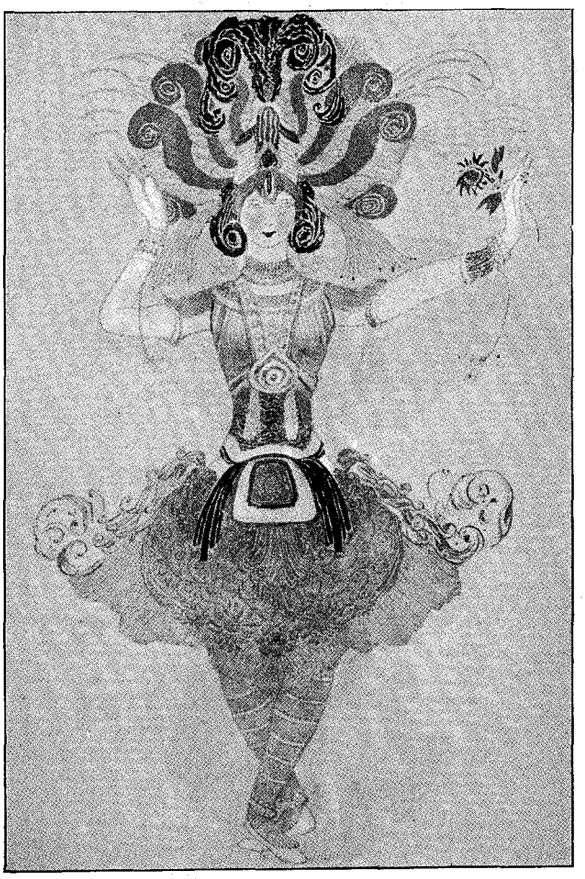
LETTERS AND ART

RHYTHMICS IN RUSSIAN ART

THAT THE OLD SUPREMACY in art which came first from Greece, then Italy, then France, should now be looked for in Russia, has become the accepted view of recent days. It is, then, instructive to read that the key-note of Russia's artistic expression is rhythm. "Rhythm is fascinating every one," says Mr. Huntley Carter in a recently published book called "The New Spirit in Drama and Art." This work is the record of a pilgrimage to all the large art centers of Europe for the purpose of discovering the trend of the newest ideas in each. Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, etc., all contribute something; but the supremely original expression seems to be found in Moscow. There, we are told, rhythm as a fundamental idea is "exercising a spell alike on dramatists, painters, dancers, and musicians." That with Russians it is not the altogether new impulse that it strikes the outsider as being is seen in the fact that it is "the fundamental note of the compositions of the great school of national music that began with Glinka—who rediscovered the rhythm of the Russian folk-song—and has gone on developing in one direction through Dargomishky, Balakirev, Mussorgsky, Borodini, Rimsky-Karsakoff, Glazounov, and in another through Tschaikovsky." Art in Russia has much of the paradoxical in its development. Its artistic outpourings . . . betray a tendency toward repletion, but in other directions it is sterile. Mr. Carter writes:



COSTUME DESIGN.

One of Leon Bakst's suggestions for dressing a figure in the Russian ballet. The illustrations accompanying this article are from "The New Spirit in Drama and Art," by Huntley Carter.

"Moscow presents a picture of the stationary and ecstatic. It is a religious fanatic in an electrogilt temple, bowing to invisible gods. At first sight, neither the position nor the condition would appear to be favorable to art. But they are more favorable than they appear. Art is a jealous god. It tolerates no other gods. It demands to be crowned with ecstasy. And to put the crown of ecstasy upon its creations, it demands furthermore the assistance of love. . . . If we accept this implication, that ecstasy proceeding from love is the real foster-parent of art, we gain a key to the artistic attitude of Moscow.

"Saint Moscow is deliriously ecstatic. It is idolatrous. It is always at a high pitch of excitement, always under the influence of its primitive instincts. Look at its big decorators, and note how their work recalls the primitive man with his immense openness and his childlike vital vision, to whom the Milky Way is the footsteps of angels. The fact is, Moscow has never grown up. It is in that condition of ecstasy, bordering on frenzy, which marked the middle ages. At that time men's thoughts were directed mainly to religion and art as a means of exhausting their energy and preserving their balance. They turned to the dramatized church ritual and mystery plays for enlightenment and relief just as readily as men to-day turn to the social drama. Thus it would seem as tho Moscow, being prevented from developing in one direction, the social, has been forced, in order to retain its sanity, to develop in another, the artistic."

Russian art has touched the western world more particularly in its ballet and its theater. Its examples of reform have taken many captives. Reform in the theater began before the rest of Europe had waked up to such a necessity. The society formed to exploit the Art Theater of Moscow started with an ideal of extreme realism. They made a clean sweep of out-of-date plays, scenery, actors, and laws; but reaction against these supervened, and the ideal now is for "synthetisation, simplification, and suggestion." We read:

"Scorning realism, these newcomers engaged in the search for the fundamental rhythm to be developed and exprest in everything—voice, gesture, setting, costumes, and so forth. The scene was to be represented by a few essentials expressing the inner synthesis of period and phenomenon. Thus words, gestures, movements, decorations, costumes, all were to be set vibrating in unison. . . . . .

"The time had also come for the drama to find a new individual expression, and Tchekoff added a fresh impulse to the modern school. Tchekoff practically recreated the Moscow Art Theater and inspired it anew with his genius. It may be that his lyricism came at the right moment to balance its overnaturalism, and thus enabled it to avoid being sloughed in the rut of the brutal realism of Gorki, and to pass easily from this to the symbolism of Ibsen and, later, Maeterlinck. In any case, his peculiar genius for the stage and the extraordinary technic of his plays, so admirably adapted to the natural methods of the players, brought the first great success to the Moscow Theater, upon which it has never looked back. In gratitude it has adopted the sea-gull for a crest. Tchekoff practically created an immobile form of drama, and with his arrival at the Moscow Theater came a new era of stage-production. All the newly created traditions and principles of staging were readjusted, in order to produce the requisite atmosphere of immobility. So, from the appearance of Tchekoff, the work of the theater has gone on, every one concerned apparently concentrating on the task of creating a perfectly organized theatrical center, answering to a university of dramatic art, as well as to a national theater.

"The first time I was shown over the theater the question naturally arose: How is the theater physically equipped? The answer was brief. Beyond a complete and up-to-date electric-

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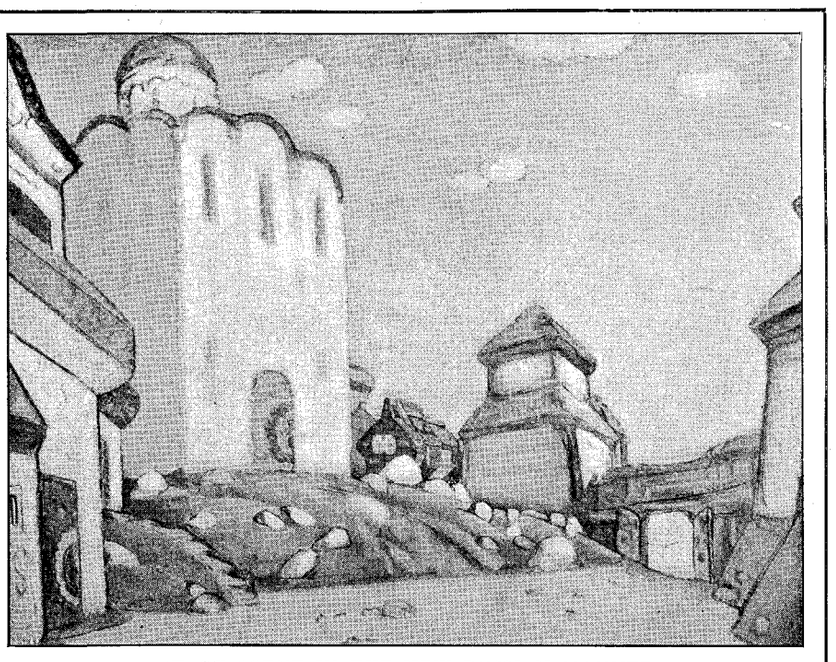
room, and three principal features of the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, the revolving stage, the round or concave horizon, and the new horizon lighting, it has but little of special interest. It is spacious throughout, and restful. Its foyer and corridors are spacious, and its general architectural features compare favorably with the best type of modern theater. It has a very large stage—larger, indeed, than that of His Majesty's Theater, London—provided with a revolving center. In the evident desire, shown in the number and variety of electric appliances, to solve the problems of lighting by the application of the latest advances in electrotechnic, it passes at once from the conventional theater to the laboratory. Perhaps here the problems of stage-lighting, seen in the attempt to obtain the effect of direct sunlight or diffused light, a truthful distribution of light and shadow, are nearest solution. From the physical I turned to the mental equipment of the theater. How is the theater mentally organized and equipped? With a rare union of the artistic and the practical, was the reply. Both the directors, managers, and every member of the staff appear to be liberally endowed with taste, judgment, patience, and perseverance. The decorators and electricians understand the laws of the stage and the demands of the scenic materials. Even the wig-maker and costumier are artists, unlike the London samples, who are merely tradesmen. . . . . .

"It did not require a deep penetration to see that the company trained under this theater-university system has also the artistic and practical character. Indeed, the system has bred in it an extraorinary love of the theater and drama. To its members the theater is a center affording facilities for probing the most intimate secrets of the dramatic form of art. They live, work, and play in the theater. To them the theater is a sort of preparatory school, where they study during the day and play principal parts or walk on at night. They may be divided into head pupils, secondary pupils, and probationers—those waiting to be admitted. They are always in the theater, and attend every rehearsal, watching and learning. They are taught the essentials of acting and speaking, and are trained in the movements of the Jacques-Dalcroze system of dancing. They adopt the round-table method of studying a play and learning their parts, and thus come together in conference, as it were, for the purpose of analyzing and assimilating the part and the whole. How different this is from the London system, according to which to the English actor the theater only spells treasury! He is forbidden the theater except at special moments. As a rule, he is rigorously kept out of the auditorium, and sometimes off the stage while the rehearsals are on, and is given a detached fragment of the play to study, which he must learn either at home, when the missus is shopping and the 'kids are abed,' or during rehearsals, balanced on one leg supporting the scenery, or in the nearest pot-shop over a convivial beer in pewter. Ask a London actor for particulars of the play in which he is apppearing, and he will invariably tell you he knows nothing about it, except what is contained in his own 'bit.' . . . . In Moscow the actors are artists who passionately love their form of art, and together they form an efficiently organized company, each member of which is fully acquainted with the traditions of the theater, and fully prepared to form any part of a harmonious whole! They embody efficiency and uniformity in the highest degree."



STAGE SCENE IN THE NEW RUSSIAN MANNER

Designed by M. Roerick for the opera ballet, "Prince Igor."

PERIL OF THE BASEBALL LINGO

CHICAGO IS ATTEMPTING to improve baseball slang out of the language and, strangely enough, support comes from an unexpected quarter. Baseball managers and players are willing to have the newspapers report the game in good dictionary English. Our "numerous professors and other educators" vote for a continuation of the slang. Newspapers remote from the scene of the initial step in reform resent this effort. The Charleston *News and Courier* sees the national game suffering an injury, and declares that baseball is "probably worth more to us than the wheat crop or the immigration laws or most of the Congressmen that the nation maintains at Washington." We read this outcry:

"The injury which is now proposed is the abolition of the language of baseball. This, as all the world knows, is a distinctive and peculiar tongue. It is not English. It is not precisely slang. It is a strange patois, full of idiomatic eccentricities, rich in catch-phrases and technical terms, wonderfully expressive and in the highest degree flexible. Against this patois the voice of the purist has been raised. He would have us give up this 'lingo' in which for years events in the baseball world have been chronicled by the press. He would have the editor of every dignified sheet order his baseball reporters to use nothing but conventional English in the sporting columns and eschew forever the catch-phrases and the technical terminology which have made the language of baseball a tongue unto itself. The question has assumed the importance of a national issue. It has received editorial discussion in the columns of the most influential newspapers, and it has aroused interest from end to end of this baseball-loving land.

"It is to be hoped, and it may reasonably be expected, that the movement will not accomplish the results which its more radical advocates desire. Baseball stories told in conventional English are dull reading indeed; and it is a pertinent fact that the decadence of cricket in England is attributed by many British newspapers to the failure of the press to put brightness or 'ginger' into the descriptions of the games. It may be objected with some justice that the lucubrations of the average baseball reporter are not really bright; but it can not be denied that the tricks of speech which he uses and the fantastic yet expressive phrases in which he writes of victory or defeat give to the baseball page a distinctive quality which in its place is most agreeable. Such language on any page would be offensive in the extreme; on the sporting page it seems somehow appropriate and is displeasing only to the pedant.

"Long may the lingo live!"

The Washington *Post* seems to lay the blame of the reform move on Professor McClintock, of the English department of Chicago University, and in declaring that he is "quite off his base in knocking the use of slang," indulges in some further satirical vituperation:

"In what better way could a writer describe the failure of a

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slabbist to put the pill over the plate than by saying 'Johnson gave the batter a free pass to first'? If the professor were doping out the game, he probably would say: 'Mr. Johnson pitched four balls that in immediate sequence made a détour of the plate, which, according to the rules of the game, entitled the batter to go to first base, despite the fact that he had not even aimed his bat at the baseball in any one instance.'

"Wouldn't that make the fans sit up and take notice? What an intellectual treat it would be for them to have the game described by Professor McClintock! The slang of to-day is the purest English to-morrow. Much of the English used by Professor McClintock himself was once regarded as slang.

"Some college professors may insist upon the merit of the theory that words were given us to conceal thought, but in the interest of brevity and clearness the slang of baseball will be permitted to stand, even in the face of threats of jail sentences from Chicago.

"There is just as much reason for a technical language for baseball as there is for a technical language for aeronautics, or even for the law. The baseball writer strives to put his thoughts across the plate. Usually he succeeds. He isn't writing solely for college professors, altho a great many of them, the kind who get to be President, like to read the 'sporting dope' hot from the bat. If Professor McClintock doesn't understand the 'dope' he can easily get one of his students to act as interpreter for him. He will find it a liberal education."

The Atlanta *Constitution* finds that "it is in the interest of baseball that this printed use of slang is being called into question":

"Such terms as 'fumbled,' 'singled,' 'swatted the sphere,' and 'jammed the cushions' may be figured out; but how is a man who speaks only English to understand what is meant by 'clattered across the pan,' 'dented the platter,' 'got pinked in the slats,' and 'a clean bingle'?"

SONGS OF THE JAPANESE "GEISHA"

ONE WONDERS what a Japanese, untouched by western life, would make of rag-time melodies. They would likely be no more "enthralling" than *geisha* melodies are to western ears, but they seem to hold about the same social status. To Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, who writes in *The Japan Magazine* (August), the *geisha* song strikes a deeper chord. It certainly strikes a more "delicate" one in the native heart, he thinks; "so much so that even the guests at an entertainment are not infrequently moved to venture a ditty in response." No one who has heard the *geisha* sing her plaintive songs, he declares, can fail to "long to know their import and meaning." "Soft syllables so gracefully chanted, falling deftly on the human ear with the appeal of universal sentiment, may deserve the interest of the outside world." The writer first sketches the picture of the little creature who is a "typical institution of all Japanese entertainments":

"There sits the *geisha* in her simple beauty, often a mere child, homeless, motherless, fatherless, sisterless, and brotherless too, with no protection save her own character, facing a cold male world, which she must needs amuse and entertain for a living. A monument of unloved loveliness, she faces the jealousy of all the wives of the neighborhood, whom she excels in the art of music, song, and repartee, wielding a charm the ordinary female knows not of. What tales of romance her history fills; what hearts she has stolen, and what homes she has broken, not in wilful cruelty, but in the old love-way of men and women through immemorial time, even she herself does not know. In this practical and materialistic age the *geisha* proves a martyr to love-fire with conspicuous frequency. Should some devoted youth be ready to die for her and she reciprocate the passion, if there be no human way to consummate the bond, the *geisha* is willing to face the old sure way of death; for *shinju* with *geisha* is a phase of modern Japanese society."

The *geisha's* songs are not "far removed from the love-songs of other lands." Going by the name of *hauta*, meaning fragment of song or ditty, they have a wide vogue among the middle classes of Japan. The upper classes affect to despise them as vulgar, but a nobleman's heart quite as frequently comes under their spell. While the guest reclines at the feast, the *geisha* takes her *samisen* and "offers these *bon mots* of the soul":

"Like all Japanese songs, the *hauta* do not follow any set literary form, tho usually in phrases of five or seven syllables, or both, as is most of the native poetry. But the music *motif* prevails; and the Japanese conception of music is quite different from that of the west. To them music is an expression of the soul untrammeled by time-bars or any other device of artificial invention, the only law being the emotion and intensity of the heart. It is a music in which heart and will are supreme. Thus the sentiments of the heart are interpreted in response to the promptings of nature and art. Hence the nation never tires of these songs, which are sung over and over again to generation after generation with undying interest. Like such English songs as 'The Night Hath a Thousand Eyes,' and 'Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes,' these *geisha* ditties sound that one touch of nature that makes the world akin: their voice is in speech that never grows old. Presumably it would be quite out of place for a married lady to indulge in such emotive interpretations of the human heart, which is rather to be regretted, since the *geisha* is left to be the only heart's interpreter in Japan.....

"The *hauta* are often delightfully idyllic in the Greek sense, suggesting exquisite pictures from nature, as well as being wonderfully true to human life and sentiment. In this respect few are excelled by the following love-song, a favorite throughout Japan, in which is depicted a lover awaking on a cold morning when the landscape is white with snow and going to the window to look out before he takes his departure. His lady-love first hides his *haori*, or overcoat, so as to delay his going; and failing in this she clings to his sleeve, loath to let him part from her; and then she pulls back the shutter, pointing to the cold, deep snow, to discourage his taking leave of her:

In vain thy cloak do I hide, love,
  And in vain to thy sleeve do I cling;
Wilt thou no longer abide, love,
  Nor give me for winter fond spring?
I push back the window so slightly
  And point to the snow-burdened land:
O love, wilt thou leave me thus lightly,
  And choose the cold snow for my hand?

Much of the "exquisite delicacy of suggestion and sentiment," we are told, "is lost in the translation of such fairylike songs as those the *geisha* sings":

"This is especially true of the next *hauta*, which depends for much of its beauty on what in Japanese is regarded as the female manner, but which has nothing of corresponding quality in English. Like most women under such circumstances, the subject of this lyric feels that much of what her lover says is mere flattery, but she would have him understand that to her flattery is cruel, since in her ears one word of his is worth more than ten words of other men. And thus she hangs upon his lips in an ecstasy of passion, and would have him utter nothing that he does not mean and mean intensely, for on every syllable from his lips she lives. The moral influence of such a song on the usual crowd which the *geisha* has to entertain must be considerable, since none more than she is so exposed to flattery and the wiles of men:

O love, to me one word of thine
  Is more than other's ten:
Canst thou forget, O heart of mine?
  Oh, no; no ne'er again!
Tho spoken in but slightest jest,
  To me thy word is truth;
My hopes within thy promise rest,
  And live in thee, forsooth.

"The subject of the next song is exercised in sad meditation on the adversities of love. Lying upon a lone bed, she hears the cold rain beating mercilessly on the roof, and gives way to lamentation on the vicissitudes of affection, when, lo! there breaks in upon her sleeplessness the night-cry of two happy swans passing over the house. Envying the glad pair, she falls into a peaceless dream.

On a wet and chilly night,
  Wrapt in silence deep,
I lay me down, despite
  A heart disposed to weep.
Ah, how fleeting is man's love,
  How unreal he that's yours!
Can one set one's heart above
  The world of sorrow one endures?
Pondering my adverse lot,
  Loveless the lone hours go;
Hark, a note my heart knows not,
  From happy swans with faith aglow.

"Some of these songs are charged with as much rich humor as

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they are with delicate imagery, the verse leaping from thought to image, and vice versa, with a playfulness that is delightful and surprizing.

In the wide, wide world
Of woes and tears,
Let us find a narrow spot
To live together,
You and I,
Until the world
Is quite forgot,
O my sweet—
Moon that shines
In my little window.

"Thus the stately guest thinks the *geisha* is singing him a love ditty, when all at once in happy relief it turns out that she is but uttering a delicately worded apostrophe to the moon.

"Inevitably, however, the *geisha* returns to the sadness of her life and sings:

Be patient, thou poor nightingale!
Endure a while the dark and rain;
Anon the sky will clear; and pale
The moon will cheer thy window-pane!

"ARTISTIC" OFFENSE

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the comfort of many and the peace of mind of not a few would be enhanced if such a word as "artistic" should suddenly drop out of the language. It never did have a real right to existence, declares the London *Times*, with editorial authority, because it belongs to a class of words that express "not a thing or an idea, but a mere vagueness or confusion of thought." It is a powerful weapon in the hands of intellectual mountebanks to overawe the timid. The odd thing about the use of the word is that it is oftenest applied "not to things which are unexpectedly like works of art, but to works of art themselves." The sins to which the word is a strong temptress are exploited in this way by the paper we have cited:

"People say of a picture that it is artistic, or they even say of some one who likes a particular kind of picture that he is artistic. Indeed, we have heard a story of a man who, when it was remarked that a lady had taste, added, 'Yes, and not only taste, but *artistic* taste.' Here the word 'artistic' has no meaning at all, and he might just as well have said, 'Yes, not only taste, but taste.' A picture, since it is a work of art or nothing, must be artistic if it is good; and to call it artistic is only a very clumsy way of saying that it is good. But people who say that a picture is artistic do not mean simply that it is good. They are not expressing their own opinion about it at all, but rather what they take to be the opinion of a vague class who are supposed to know all about such things. Indeed, you may hear people say of a picture, 'No doubt it is very artistic, but personally I don't see anything in it.' In this case the word 'artistic' is employed as a defense against clear thinking, and the sentence may mean either 'Some people think this picture good, but I think it bad,' or else, 'This picture, I believe, is good, but I like bad pictures.' Many people are afraid to say either the one thing or the other, and they use the word 'artistic' to express a mere hesitation between the two meanings.

"But others use it as a means of overawing those who differ from them. 'You may not like it,' they say of a work of art, 'but at any rate it's very artistic.' Here again they appeal not to their own feelings, but to the judgment of that vague class who are supposed to know about such things. They imply that it is a mere impertinence on the part of the Philistine to judge any work of art by his own feelings about it. In fact, they are 'not arguing with him, but telling him,' and telling him what they themselves know only by hearsay. For this use of the word 'artistic' really implies that all art is a mystery which only a few initiates can understand. The rest of us must not expect to enjoy a work of art; the best we can do is to enjoy our own recognition of the fact that it is a work of art, and we express that recognition by calling it artistic. We must feel for it the same kind of reverence which the savage feels for a hideous idol. He believes that the idol is powerful because the priest tells him so, altho he has never seen it exercise any power; and we must believe that a picture is artistic because we are told so, altho it produces upon us no effect whatever. But there is this to be said for the savage: that he does believe what he is told by a particular person who is supposed to be an expert in such matters; whereas no one knows who are the people who decide whether a work of art is artistic or not, or on what grounds they decide it. Also the idol may keep its vogue for centuries; but what was artistic yesterday has become inartistic to-day—indeed, the symptoms of the artistic change as rapidly as fashions in dress."

The common supposition is that artists decide what is artistic, and that belief, asserts *The Times*, "is the source of all our cowardice and confusion of thought about art." How much the artist has encouraged the layman to yield him this position *The Times* does not attempt to estimate, but it has some further wholesome observations to make on the general theme:

JAPAN'S PATHETIC MINISTERS OF SONG,

Geisha girls whose ditties sound "that one touch of nature that makes the world akin."

"The business of the artist is to produce works of art, not to tell us what are works of art. That we can only find out for ourselves by means of our own feelings, and no one can do it for us. Art is a means of communication between the artist and his public, and his public alone can tell whether he has succeeded in communicating anything to them. But the public, of course, must know what kind of effect a work of art should have upon them before they can tell whether it has that effect. It is because we do not know what to expect of a work of art that we do not trust our own feelings about it. And this uncertainty of expectation we conceal from ourselves by our use of the word 'artistic.' For when we use it we mean that we are trying to recognize a work of art not by a certain effect which it produces upon us, but by certain signs or marks which we are told it ought to possess. . . . The artist himself falls into the same mistake as his public, and aims at producing those outward symptoms which they look for. He too tries to be artistic according to a recipe, and in a few years he finds that the fashion has changed and he has become inartistic. Then his only hope is to find a new recipe, unless, of course, he gives up trying to be artistic and is content to be merely an artist."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH UGLINESS

THE FAITH that industrial communities need not be ugly; that the homes of unskilled workers need not be slums in the germ, is imprest by the notable example of an Englishwoman who was elected mayor of the ugliest city in Great Britain. Oldham, in the center of the textile industry, seems to enjoy this distinction, but the tenure of its lady mayor inaugurated a new impulse toward civic improvement. "Beautiful Oldham" was the motto she gave to young and old alike in her efforts to change the outward aspect of physical conditions. As Mary E. McDowell pictures her in *The Continent* (Chicago), she seems to be endowed with religious zeal, a reformer's energy, and a saving sense of humor. She had three strikes on her hands at one time, yet did not call out the militia. She settled the strike of the municipal street-railways after, as she said, "we had talked thirteen hours, then laughed together." Her story as Miss McDowell gives it, runs in this way:

"Oldham is monotonously ugly, and more hopelessly ugly than is the Chicago stock-yards district, for our houses are temporary, while theirs are of stone, well built and permanent. Wreathed about this town of 47,500 people, mostly textile mill-hands, are the great mills with their tall chimneys that pour their smoke over the place, adding gloom to the monotony. When, twelve years before, Mrs. Lees's husband died, leaving her with a fortune made from cotton-weaving, she told her daughters that they were free to leave Oldham if they wished, and that she would go with them. But with that fine sense of social obligation that seems to have developed best in the older communities, they said: 'No, we must not go away. We owe it to Oldham to stay here and serve her.'

LADY MAYOR OPENING A PLAYGROUND,
Where once was the worst slum in Britain's ugliest city.

"This service has been deeply religious, philanthropic, and civic. Over our cup of tea Mrs. Lees told me how she had concluded that she could best serve Oldham by offering herself for election to the city council. 'And I was barely elected, for no woman had before done such a thing; it was a new thing.'

"After the election she gave her principal attention to the children of the big factory town—to their better education and to their play. She and her daughters, believing that even a small slum spot in a community was a center of physical and moral contagion, purchased the spot known in Oldham as 'The Slum,' destroyed it, and in its place built a playground with a field-house 'like those in Chicago,' they told me. So practical and sympathetic had Mrs. Lees been with the working people of the town that very soon the citizens began to write letters, as is their habit in England, to the press, urging that the city council choose Mrs. Lees for mayor, 'because she cares more for Oldham than does any one else.' This was done, and for two years she was the 'lady mayor,' receiving the honor of 'the freedom of the city,' as was shown by the presentation of a gold key in a gold casket. This honor had only once before been conferred, and then to an honored mayor—a man.

"The ambition of the lady mayor was, when she went out of office, to leave more free public schools, free playgrounds, and more beauty in this ugly place. She, with her daughters and that spirit of social service known all over England—Mary Higgs—had, some time before my visit, organized a 'Beautiful Oldham' Society. The children were enlisted and taught to grow flowers, plant trees, keep the streets and yards clean, and to believe that a working people's city need not be so ugly. Only that faith that is 'the substance of things not seen' could ever have started such an idealistic society, but they were practical, civic esthetes. They were builders, not just dreamers. They organized a building association—cooperative—for the working people to build homes all together—a new kind of homes in Oldham. The streets were not laid out like a checkerboard, but in graceful lines, with gardens in front and back. They purchased fifty-seven acres on the edge of the town and laid out what they called a 'garden suburb.' The contrast was so surprizing that the old citizens exclaimed, 'They are throwing these houses around just about anyway.' This suburb was so successful that other groups are being planned.

"The lady mayor's home is a beautiful old mansion with a large ballroom, no longer used for the family, but given over to the service of the community as a social center. Organizations meet here and have their social gatherings. The school pageants are given in the Lees's grounds every spring.

"As Mrs. Lees was elected by the municipal householder's vote of both men and women, and as she herself had the municipal franchise, I asked her if she wanted the whole vote—for parliamentary offices also. 'Oh, yes, of course I do! And after a while I will get it, because the men see how ridiculous it is for me, as mayor, to hold the election funds and to announce the parliamentary vote, and yet, if there should be a tie, I can not cast the deciding vote. Some man has to be chosen to do this very simple and practical thing.'"

FARMING FOR MINISTERS

THE bane of the ministry is "lack of leisure with relaxation." One who seems to feel the confinements of the prison-house points a way out for his brothers in bond. He would have them turn to farming as an avocation, or, lacking the opportunity for coming in first-hand contact with the soil, adopt some department of mechanics or manual labor, such, for instance, as carpentry, wood-carving, or polishing, upholstering, metal-engraving, etc. These resources are suggested by the Rev. Oscar Haywood, D.D., writing in *The Examiner* (New York), who at the same time reminds us that "the minister does not enjoy periodic or intermittent release from routine duty as do other men who live by thinking."

The minister, it is true, has his vacation; but it is frequently only his professional activities transferred to another field. "By the laws of habit and custom which he freely takes upon himself he becomes the most hapless victim of the artificial life system which he deplores and condemns." It is for the minister, asserts the writer, to discover for himself a course of conduct wherein he may escape his professional habitat and find relaxation without risk of blame and without giving to other men occasion for stumbling." Whatever the choice there must be this care—

"That nothing shall engage him at odd moments that does not possess two merits. First, that his work may be approved by

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others, and that it be productive, not necessarily remunerative. Second, that it may above all be justified in the minister's own good conscience and of value to his health. Let it afford the whole man a complete change of employment, in line with his aptitude, and let it be one that shall make him doubly useful and more efficient in his appointed place.

"In making choice of such an avocation the minister will find inspiration in the example of Paul, who was by trade a weaver of camel's hair for tents, and he will gather enthusiasm as he learns to say with Emerson: 'The whole interest of history lies in the fortunes of the poor.' Knowledge, virtue, power are the victories of man over his necessities, his march to the dominion of the world.

ONE OF OLDHAM'S UGLY STREETS,
Such as the lady mayor tried to beautify.

"Every man ought to have this opportunity to conquer the world, or a part of it for himself. Only such persons interest us—Spartans, Romans, English, Americans — who have stood in the jaws of need, and have, by their own wit and might, extricated themselves and made man victorious. Above all men, the minister should know that poverty is the ornament of greatness. The first wish of Vergil was to be a good philosopher; the second, a good farmer. A great philosopher, he made farming his avocation, and exercising in those two spheres he became the best poet, and by poetry glorified both philosophy and husbandry.

"Moreover, the minister in choosing some line of manual labor upon which to bestow himself in vacation hours shall find that he is falling in with a passionate movement of the day. The doctrine that the manual labor of the world ought to be shared among all competent members of society is gaining emphasis and spreading rapidly. The minister makes a fatal mistake when he goes along with the notion that any kind of exercise is good if it serves to keep up his appetite and give him muscle, and not only good, but very good, if he may enjoy it with gentlemen of the leisure class."

Exercise, in order to be worth anything, must be good for something, and selfish exercise is as bad as anything else that is selfish. There is a further refinement of the situation which the writer proceeds to illustrate with examples upon which there will likely be more than one judgment:

"There is only one kind of manual labor—the productive kind. Everything else is play. The lady who has lost the use of her feet by constant riding in a coach, and the man who races over abandoned and desecrated acres at golf while thousands are denied standing-room on the earth belong to the same class. If the example a minister sets before the community is not a moral asset, then it is a positive calamity. Let him make something, produce something of value, plant beans and hoe them as did Thoreau, thrash wheat like Gideon, tend sheep as did Moses and David, make doors and tables and carts as did the Lord Jesus, and his callous hands as he lifts them up, clean of every man's blood, free from lust and greed, shall bring down blessings upon all beholders.

"'But,' says one, 'do you mean that ministers should go to work with their hands instead of their heads?'

"I do not mean that exactly, but I mean something which you might think a good deal like that: I mean that they should not play life, or study it merely, while the community supports them at this expensive game, but they should earnestly live it from beginning to end. How could they better teach life than by at once trying the experiment of living?

"'Manual labor,' says Emerson, 'is a study of the external world.' The educated man lost in the woods is an ignoramus and more to be pitied than the black or white savage running wild in the jungle. He can not pick his course by the stars at night, and from a thousand herbs can not choose one edible root or berry. He can't make a fire with one match; for tho the match burns ever so lustily, his agitation puts it out.

"The greatest reformer America has produced, the one whose influence shall wax with the ages, but whose name may be forgotten—sharing the fate of the inventor of the compass, the discoverer of the Canary Islands, the inventor who gave the organ's sonorous note to music—the greatest of our reformers was a college president, Dr. Seaman S. Knapp, who made farming his avocation.

MARY HIGGS—"THE SPIRIT OF SOCIAL SERVICE."
Planting a tree with her fellow members of the "Beautiful Oldham" Society.

"In the Arabian desert Moses laid with his master hand the foundation of the moral law, and in a Louisiana marsh Dr. Knapp issued the ten commandments of agriculture. He taught India, China, and Louisiana how to multiply by four every bushel of rice hitherto raised on a single acre. He increased by three millions of bales the South's cotton crop, and his methods, imperfectly followed, brought forth a corn crop in the

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United States last year that staggered statisticians. The writer spent a day with Dr. Knapp a few weeks before his death. Blazing with enthusiasm, he said in that interview: 'The great profession and science of the future will be farming; indeed, there will be no other. All others will be its allied trades.'

"Like Moses, he saw the promised land and died."

RELIGION UNDER SOCIALISM

HOW WOULD RELIGION fare under a strictly Socialistic *régime* is the inquiry made by a writer in the August issue of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, who argues for the timeliness of his question that just now Socialism is advocated from many religious and Christian quarters "as being the embodiment and working out, on the social side of life, of the Christian spirit and idea." These advocates maintain, he tells us, that the Christian spirit "left to work itself out unhindered" would infallibly produce Socialism and that in fact "Socialism is but the earthly name for a heavenly thing, for that 'kingdom of God' for whose advent all Christians pray." If this be true, says the writer, then it is fair to expect under Socialism that "religion, in the sense of real moral and spiritual culture would have its prospects greatly enlarged" and that it could scarcely fail to increase its hold "under a system which religion itself called for and produced." But it is not true, in the view of the writer, who is addressing especially those that care for religion and desire to maintain it, yet are "driven by the passion of altruism toward Socialistic ideas," and he warns them that:

"They must not serve, in the name of religion, a cause whose success would mean the disappearance of religion in the highest sense of the word. They must understand that religion can only persist in a social system wherefrom the *possibility* of failure is not shut away, since only when men are familiarized with the idea of struggle on the lower plane will they accept the idea of struggle on the higher: they must understand that religion, while thus barring out a mechanical constitution of society, has power to deal with all contingencies which under a non-mechanical constitution of society would arise; and they must understand, consequently, that religion neither demands nor permits recourse to such a mechanical constitution of society as Socialism would provide. Religion is able to save both itself and others with it. A revolution is needed, indeed—but a religious revolution first and foremost. For religion holds the key of the social situation, and is in itself a positive social force. It can do all that Socialism professes to do, and more; and this without exacting Socialism's too tremendous price. Religion, fully understood, saves the *whole* of manhood—saves manhood both on its material and on its spiritual side. It is to a realization of these things that the present religious advocates of Socialism need to come."

An inconsistent procedure of those who work for "the establishment of a Socialistic order in religion's name" is found by the writer in the necessary abolishment under Socialism, of altruism, which, if not "the whole of religion" as some assert, is at least "an *essential part* of religion." And the conclusion is, that "to establish Socialism is to disestablish religion, so far as the altruistic element of religion is concerned, not to perpetuate its reign." Yet he does not mean to suggest that:

"A religious man must, simply through a desire to maintain religion and its altruistic activities, desire also to maintain the injustices and hardships of the existing social order, or that these injustices and hardships are divinely ordained in order to provide a sphere in which religion may do its work. Something like this, it must be confest, has at times been said; and when it is said it is quite to the point to reply that if religion can not persist unless multitudes of human beings remain in the mire, then religion had better die. But what is meant is simply this—that those who believe in the permanent mission of religion in the world (if the term 'religion' is to keep anything like its present significance) can not consistently labor for the organization of a merely mechanically ordered social system from which religion would have to withdraw. A faith in the permanence of religion and its beneficent activities by no means requires the permanence of social wrongs; but one may venture to say that it does require the permanence of the *possibility* of social wrongs—precisely in order that religion may show its power to prevent the possibility from becoming a realized fact. In other words, it forbids society, whatever else society is or is not, to be an automatically working machine."

Such a social fabric would be an established Socialistic system, under which life were "a simple bargain with circumstances" with no struggle against more or less unwilling powers, thrust as a necessity upon men. The "desired prizes" would not, speaking strictly, have to be won, but would be received by an infallible method of exchange, and it is almost inevitable that with the *compulsory* struggle of life thus eliminated, the *voluntary* struggle implied in religion would have less chance of drawing men.

Meanwhile, in the face of Socialism's claim to give certainty on "life's lower and material plane" we are asked to remember that religion can do this and "must do precisely this, if it be rightly understood and practised." Yet, it is obvious that if religion consist merely of "an intellectual assent to a system of doctrine" or "a mere avoidance of positive sin," then religion "brings little or no power to bear upon the social ordering of things" but, "rightly understood and practised," it contains the remedy for every social ill. With religion as "the recognized regulative power"—

"Obvious and flagrant injustices would, of course, be immediately redressed. And while the majority might still have their own life to make, find their burden of responsibility undiminished, be compelled still to win their material good through more or less of conflict against hostility and through more or less surmounting of disadvantage, yet ceaselessly there would be at hand, in the religiously dominated lives of many, the reserve power which would move at once to any point in the body politic where some conquered one went down."

EARLY SERVICE FOR PROTESTANTS—Why should traditional methods of church service be so rigidly adhered to "as if they were too hallowed to be modified?" asks *The Christian Advocate* (New York). The purpose of the inquiry is to suggest the possibility to the city church of arranging its schedule of Sunday service "with the view to stimulating the interest and supplying the need of all kinds of worshipers." Further:

"Why could there not be an early morning service for persons who are compelled to work on the first day of the week and for those who later in the day must start on a journey, and for all other people who either find it inconvenient or impracticable to attend church at the customary hours? Would it be wicked to suggest that among the persons who might be properly served by such arrangement are those who propose to go into the parks or the rural resorts adjacent to the city for recreation on Sunday? We submit that it would be more sane, not to say more spiritual, for the churches to make account of such people and adjust hours of public service to their practises—much as these are to be deplored—than to whine out denunciations to those Sabbath-breakers who abandon the church for the fields, and make no provision to take away their excuse for such action. The city church ordinarily holds at an appropriate hour in the forenoon an orderly service of dignified tone for those well-circumstanced people who, after a late breakfast on Sunday morning, are disposed to follow the habit of years and betake themselves to the Lord's house. As things are at present there seems to be little difficulty in obtaining a good congregation for such a service. It is equally clear that the majority of these comfortable souls confine themselves to this service, partly because they can not assimilate more than one such supply of religious nutriment in a day, and partly because they feel they have discharged their duty by taking that. Why should not the city church gather another constituency from the crowd that puts on its every-day or outing clothes Sunday morning, and might before going elsewhere be induced to go to church, if not required to dress for the occasion?"

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

GENERAL MEADE OF GETTYSBURG: HIS LIFE AND LETTERS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

THE history of the Civil War must in large part be based upon the personal reminiscences of the chief actors, the leaders on either side of the struggle, and the series of these memoirs would, of course, be seriously incomplete if it had failed to include a record of the services of the victor at Gettysburg. This biography of General Meade has been produced with conscientious labor, editorial judgment, and good literary skill, by the General's son, himself an accomplished soldier, and the son's work has been supplemented by editorial service from a grandson. Colonel Meade has wisely presented the record very largely in the letters of the General, thus giving to the work the character and the personal interest of an autobiography. In Meade's letters to his wife, we find frank utterance of his hopes, ambitions, and occasional disappointments; we also find expressions of likes and dislikes, opinions and criticisms of the men with whom he had to do, which have both personal interest and historic value.

The book can not take rank in literary quality with that wonderful production, the autobiography of Grant, nor has it the dramatic interest that we find in the memoirs of Sherman and of Sheridan; but it is a faithful record of the life and service of a soldier of assured tho not brilliant capacity, a conscientious, patriotic citizen, and a Christian gentleman. Meade had the legitimate ambitions of his profession, but he appears to have been eminently free from the self-seeking, self-asserting, bumptious, political methods of certain of our generals. He kept himself in camp quietly absorbed in his duties, while not a few of his competitors were buzzing around congressional committee rooms or holding levees at Willard's Hotel.

Meade had been graduated high in his class and, like McClellan and W. F. ("Baldy") Smith, he belonged to the group of engineer officers. He had had a cordial admiration for McClellan, with whom his relations had been close and friendly, but he finds occasion in the later period of McClellan's career (only, however, in his confidential correspondence) to express keen disappointment with McClellan's management of his responsibilities and a strong doubt as to his capacity for command. Men trained as engineers naturally carry into active service as commanders of armies the methods and the temperament of their profession. No one of the Northern leaders was better equipped than was General McClellan for placing an army in a position so well selected and so well protected by works that it would be fairly safe against the attacks of the enemy. He also showed exceptional skill in extricating an army after his advance had failed, and in the management of a retreat. His own narrative, however, gives the impression that when he had brought an army into touch with the enemy and had got away with it safely, he felt that he had secured a satisfactory success. There is hardly an instance in which McClellan gave evidence of initiative or showed the capacity to conduct an aggressive attack. His associate Meade was made up of stronger stuff, but Meade never had an opportunity, or never took advantage of an opportunity, of leading an army to the attack, and his own most successful work was in so placing his army that the attacking had to come from the other side and could be carried on only at a disadvantage.

It would be difficult to find in the history of the country an instance of a more serious responsibility being suddenly placed upon a patriotic citizen than that which came to General Meade, when at three o'clock in the morning of the 28th of June, 1863, he was awakened with the announcement that he was to take command of the Army of the Potomac. During the week that followed, there was little sleep or rest of any kind for the commander. General Hooker, whom he relieved, appears to have been unable to give Meade any information in regard to plans that had been put into shape for the conduct of the campaign. It was more than twenty-four hours before Meade was able even to ascertain the positions of the several corps making up the army, but with the information before him he acted with decision and good judgment. The commanders of both armies were evidently at a serious disadvantage during this Gettysburg campaign for want of trustworthy information. It is difficult to understand why it should not have been practicable to organize a more effective scouting service with the cavalry; while in this instance, as had, of course, not before been the case with the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, the people on the country-side could, with hardly an exception, have been trusted to do all that was in their power to secure for the commander trustworthy information.

The histories of the campaign are in accord to the effect that the two armies blundered into each other at Gettysburg without prevision on the part of their commanders; but the immediate result of this accidental attack was in favor of Lee two-thirds of whose army was in immediate reach of Gettysburg, while the Army of the Potomac was represented only by a small cavalry squadron with portions of two of the weaker infantry corps.

The space allotted for this review gives opportunity for reference but to the decisive features of the great struggle. It is in order to recall, however, that through the perverse disobedience of General Sickles in placing the Third Corps far in advance of the line assigned to him, the army was brought into serious risk of having its left crumpled up and of losing its main line of communication. The disasters of the fight carried on under serious disadvantage by the badly placed troops of the Third Corps, with the aid of forces that had been hurried to their support from the Second in the center and from the Twelfth on the extreme right, were in part offset by the magnificent defense made on Culp's Hill on the right by Gen. George S. Greene, who extended two small brigades so as to cover the line previously held by the Twelfth Corps. General Johnson, of Ewell's Corps, succeeded, however, in getting past our right, and at three o'clock in the morning of the second day was in the rear of Culp's Hill and was within striking distance, one thousand feet or so, of the reserve ammunition train of the army. If Johnson, in place of exhausting his men in attacks on Greene's inner line, had pushed his troops to the rear of our center, he would have had the magnificent opportunity of destroying the ammunition train and possibly also of capturing the headquarters. Such a blow, even if Johnson's division had itself been destroyed, might easily have decided the battle. In the early morning hours of the second day, Slocum's men, returning to their position on the right, drove the enemy out of their lines and Johnson's opportunity was gone.

The repulse of Pickett's men on the afternoon of the third day constituted the decisive event in the decisive battle of the war; and on this ground, and also because of the spectacular character of an advance carried on within sight of the encircling lines of the two armies, there has been a tendency to overestimate the difficulty and the daring of the undertaking. It is only just to the Army of the Potomac to recall that the ground traversed by Pickett's divisions was not so difficult as that over which the Union troops had made their way in two assaults on St. Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, or that marched over by Grant's advance at Cold Harbor; while both at Fredericksburg and at Cold Harbor the assaulting troops, after succeeding, under a heavy and concentrated fire, in getting over the ground, were confronted with carefully constructed earthworks.

Certain of the military historians have found Meade wanting in enterprise for his failure to utilize for a countercharge, after the repulse of Pickett, the Sixth Corps, which, stationed to the left and rear of the center of our line, was in convenient position for such service, and which during the previous days of fighting, had been called upon less than any of the other corps. Longstreet's chief of artillery, Gen. E. P. Alexander, states in his memoirs that at the hour in question he had remaining in his caissons but two rounds of ammunition, while Longstreet's command had certainly been seriously shattered, not only by the repulse of Pickett's divisions, but by the severe fighting of the previous day with the Third Corps. There certainly seemed to be a fair chance, through such an advance, for a crumpling up of Lee's whole right wing.

*__Meade, Gen. George Gordon, Life and Letters of.__ Edited by George Gordon Meade. 2 vols. Illustrated. $7.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

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On the afternoon, however, of this third day Meade was an exhausted man. The responsibilities and the anxieties of the week's campaign and the loss of sleep might well have impaired his vital energy. Whatever the cause, Lee was permitted to make his way in safety across the Potomac, and by the close of July the two armies were again facing each other on the old lines along the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. The Army of the Potomac remained under the direct leadership of Meade for nine months, at the close of which period Grant took personal charge of the campaign in Virginia; but during those months no aggressive operations were undertaken. During the last year of the war, Meade acted practically as an executive officer to carry out plans for which the commander-in-chief was responsible.

Meade will not be ranked by the historians with the great commanders, but his career is that of a well-trained, capable, and patriotic soldier, and he must always be remembered in the history of the war and of the country as the General who, for the longest period in its history, held the command of the Army of the Potomac, and to whom came the well-deserved good fortune of winning with this army the decisive battle of the war. Meade's distinctive reputation will rest upon the fact that he was the only one of our generals who in a pitched battle, fought on substantially equal terms, succeeded in defeating the greatest soldier of the Civil War, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

NOTABLE FICTION

Bennett, Arnold. The Old Adam. Pp. 374. New York: George H. Doran Company. 1913.

"Denry the Audacious" was so delightfully unconscious of his humor that we have often wondered how he and the world "hit it off," and here is the answer to the query. We find him a man of family, the successful alderman "Machin," a power in the Five Towns, and elevated to the dignity of "Edward Henry." Neither mother, wife, nor children are imprest by his greatness, but accept him lovingly, loyally, and quietly; so at the age of 43 he wonders what good is all the money, and, when an unusual opportunity presents itself, the "Old Adam" rises and he starts for London to show that he is still a personality of force. In his blissful egotism, he rides blindly over waves of possible difficulties and, in the end, his shrewd common sense seconds his assertive individuality and forces success out of possible failure. Apparently gullible, Edward Henry's mind works quickly and his rapid "come-back" startled many a Londoner before he finished his famous coup in theatrical building and managing. Epigrammatic bits of philosophy alternate with serious reflection, and the reader's interest never wanes. Arnold Bennett's charms are most varied, but, above all, he possesses a wonderful discernment of character and a power to portray it with very few words. After a nervous strain which bowls over even the "Old Adam," Denry returns to an appreciative wife and family, and his eldest, Robert, sums him up most comprehensively—"Isn't father a funny man?"

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Fetters of Freedom. Pp. 400. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.35 net.

It is not strange that a story in which Paul of Tarsus plays a prominent part should have appealed strongly to Dr. Brady as a clergyman. Rome, in the time of Nero, offers a sufficiently lurid background to make an exciting and dramatic tale. Dr. Brady's power in description has had full play. The author has attempted a tale of the eternal city, well within the possible and plausible. We have a brilliant and passionate love-story of the patrician pretorian Attilius and the "British Gwenna," who has become his slave through the misfortune of war, but is a princess in her own country. The book abounds in brilliant scenes of Roman life and vivid descriptions of the court of Nero and its degeneracy, and has a pathetic and tragic account of the vicissitudes of the early Christians, particularly Paul, with his enduring patience and convincing power. There is the usual court intrigue, with the jealous woman, and a victorious life for the lovers finally converted and happy. Where Dr. Brady has scored success is in his development of the character of Attilius, showing the psychological stages of progress in the man's regeneration and the forces that work out his salvation and final happiness. The author says: "I have no desire to instruct anybody. I have no ambition to show what I know. This is not a sermon, but a story."

Churchill, Winston. The Inside of the Cup. Pp. 513. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Mr. Churchill has probably done the most serious work of his career in this novel, but, in order to bring out strongly all the points and arguments in favor of its hero's development, there are of necessity many long and serious discussions, which might discourage casual readers, but which will more than repay one who follows the story to its inevitable and satisfactory conclusion. The danger is, therefore, not that it will be too severely criticized, but that too few will read it.

We are all conscious of the general agitation and unrest of modern days in every department of life, the seeking of higher standards in business, politics, and religion; the general wave of reform, the protest against hypocrisy and a condition of *laissez faire* in the churches, a condition which Mr. Churchill has used most forcibly in a well-worked out arraignment of so-called Christianity, conventional righteousness and insincerity. "Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."

St. John's is a typical church in a modern Western city, large, prosperous, and with a fairly representative congregation. To this church is called John Hodder, a young, earnest, and enthusiastic clergyman, It is his experience and his manner of dealing with the vital questions of life that form the basis of the story. Over against this character we have Eldon Parr, the city's most influential citizen, the chief vestryman and financial support of the church, with his coterie of prominent men, and one clever lawyer, through whose skill Mr. Parr has been able to escape the rightful punishment for his many underhanded methods by which he has made himself and his friends wealthy, at the same time grinding down and cheating "the under dog." Eldon Parr has not hesitated to sacrifice even his son Preston and daughter Alison to his inflexible will, antagonizing both of them so that he dwells alone, pacifying his conscience, if he can be said to have any, by large and frequent contributions to religious and philanthropic causes.

At first John Hodder was satisfied with smooth routine and evident social and churchly success, but chance finally acquaints him with the methods employed by Parr; at the same time he becomes cognizant of conditions in the adjacent streets where houses of questionable reputation add materially to the revenue of his wealthy parishioners. Suddenly his serene satisfaction is dispelled by some searching questions put to him by Alison Parr, who has long since failed to indorse the religion of St. John's and its moneyed "smugness." Then comes the real struggle,—perusal of works on modern criticism, working among the poor and unfortunate, and, finally, coming under the influence of Mr. Bentley, an old man who, having lost money and home through Eldon Parr's treachery, makes his home among the poor and becomes the friend of every unhappy man, woman, and child about him. The depiction of this old man's character is one of the sweetest, tenderest things in the story.

The romance of the book, unusually strong, never obtrudes, but is its strong undercurrent. At no point is there the jar of the incredible or impossible. Situations develop in the most natural, logical way, and the conclusions are forced on the reader by the convincing arguments of the writer. Beautiful character-drawing lies well within Mr. Churchill's power. He has used his skill in character analysis with force. There are vivid and graphic descriptions. It is a serious, intensely fascinating novel on a very vital theme.

Cooke, Grace MacGowan. The Joy Bringer. Pp. 338. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

When a girl has decided to elope with one man and finds herself married to another, there is need for considerable adjustment, even if the two men are brothers. Heath Crittenden, ranchman and store-owner, came from the West with primitive passions and a well-established habit of taking what he wanted, and, interpreting Clifford's flirtatious manner for real affection, did not hesitate to substitute himself for his brother. The plain "I hate you," that met him when all was over caused an unpleasant awakening. Poverty and pride forced Clif to go west with her husband, but only on condition that they should live as Platonic friends. The Arizona experiences are the best part of the book. Mrs. Cooke has written some interesting and exciting descriptions of Indian life in the West. In the grip of the real things and unavoidable situations of the primitive life of the West, the unwilling bride learns her inevitable lesson. After some dramatic and dangerous experiences she finds that she hasn't married the wrong man after all.

Curtis, Isabel Gordon. The Lapse of Enoch Wentworth. Chicago: E. G. Browne & Co. $1.25.

Enoch Wentworth and Andrew Merry had always been good friends, the one a journalist, the other an actor of intermittent attainments, but after an all-night session at poker, both "swear off" after a final game played for a most unusual stake, giving a sort of combination of Mephisto and Shylock memories. It is this bond, however, which causes the dramatic complications of the story, in which Wentworth plays a despicable part and one thoroughly misunderstood by the

(*Continued on page* 388)

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The Sensation in Adders Sales, 150 Per Day

The Individual Adder

This machine is built by one of the largest metal working concerns in America.

We have large offices, and we saw the need of an individual Adder. We came in contact with many concerns where the same need was apparent.

Our big machines wasted time. They required experts to operate. Workers, at times, waited long to get at them.

We wanted a desk machine—a machine for each worker—a portable adder. A machine to place close to one's books and papers. A machine which anyone could operate.

So we set our inventors at work to produce it, and this spring they announced its perfection.

The Up-To-Date Adder

These inventors of ours aimed at utter simplicity. They made seven keys do the work of the dozens heretofore employed.

They invented a keyboard which a child can manipulate.

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The result is an up-to-date adder. It excels all in simplicity. It is the only machine on which the unskilled can do accurate work with rapidity.

Then, by automatic machinery and enormous production, they made possible this $35 price.

The result is a demand now unmatched in this industry. A nation-wide demand, and for every conceivable service.

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Over 500 successful Dealerships already established in the larger cities. We now desire an agent in every town under 15,000 who will purchase a few machines and operate under our "Quick Action" Selling Rules.

Agency can be handled by Merchants, Bank Employes Railroad Agents, City or County Officials, Newspapers, or any wide-awake man with some spare time and small capital.

Extensive territory cannot be assigned and proposition best suited to men having other business.

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8½ in. square
Weight:
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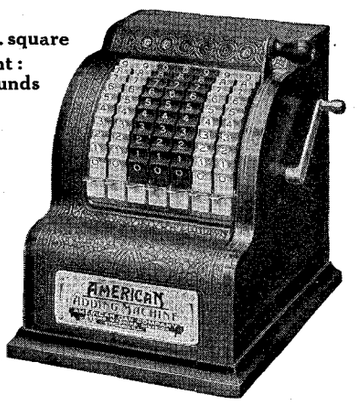

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But other thousands took these machines on trial. Big and small offices, stores and factories, scattered all over America. They put them to work on countless desks, in experienced hands. They proved the machines—saw them add, subtract and multiply. Saw them compute a hundred figures a minute, rapidly, easily and with never an error.

They saw them do with inexpert operators, the work of $150 machines. Then they ordered more. The fame of the machine spread from office to office.

Now the demand for this Adder is overwhelming. It is nation-wide. Now we are making 150 per day. Yet we are at this writing ten days behind orders.

We come now to urge that you test this machine.

If you ever add figures you need it. Even for small usage you can afford it. If you are now using big, central machines, see what it means to have individual adders—portable adders—an adder for every desk.

The American Adder is an astounding success. It fills a wide-spread want. Please do not wait longer to try it.

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There are a million men who need this American Adder, and who will have it when they find it out.

Some are in large offices, some in banks, where costly adders are now employed. They want a desk machine—a portable adder. A machine always ready, always close to the work, and which each man can use for himself.

Many of these are in stores, factories, mills and offices where adding machines are not employed. This simplicity, this price, places this competent adder within reach of every man who computes.

A million men, by saving time and mistakes, can make this adder pay for itself over and over. And we want those men to try it.

Ten Days' Trial

We let the machines sell themselves. We offer a trial wherever you are, and we urge you to ask us for it.

Where we have a local dealer he will bring the machine and show you how to use it. Where we have no dealer we send the machine, express prepaid, with full instructions for using.

You are welcome to ten days' trial. It involves no obligation. In fairness to yourself please send us this coupon and try the machine. Then return it or keep it as you desire. The test doesn't cost a penny.

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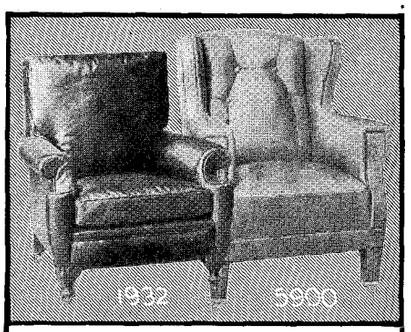

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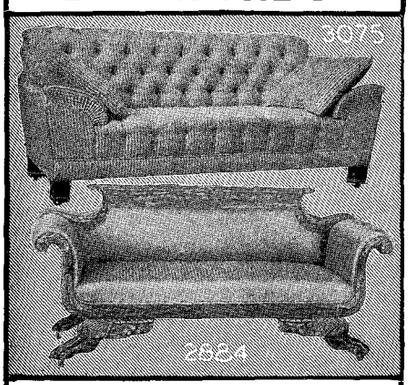

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 386)

public and by his sister Dorcas, whose heart is torn by conflicting emotions, love for Andrew and loyalty to her brother. The theory of "moral lesion" is brought in at last to excuse the sinner and bring order out of chaos. The troubled waters are smoothed to the satisfaction of all concerned, especially the happy lovers.

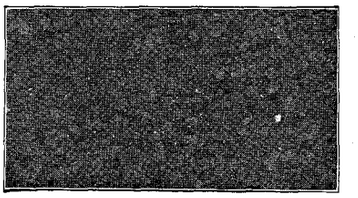
Glasgow, Ellen. Virginia. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

When we recall this author's, "The Voice of the People" and its big message and appeal, we can not realize that the same writer produced this involved and depressing tale. In all the scenes depicted and among all the characters, lovable and otherwise, Virginia Pendleton moves on to an inevitable fate. With her usual power, Miss Glasgow makes us feel the force of inheritance and tradition over this beautiful daughter of the Dinwiddie pastor, but it seems as tho both atmosphere and plot could have been developed in less than five hundred pages. Modern standards have little in common with the old idea that a mother should give her children all her time and attention. It seems strange to find that made an issue in the present volume, but there it is. You find it hard to decide how much to pity and how much to censure Virginia for the deplorable conditions that finally existed, when a lifelong devotion to home and family was rewarded by desertion and a breaking heart. Miss Glasgow's style is thorough and sincere, her diction good, and her character-drawing very complete, but she leaves too little to the imagination by analyzing all emotions and thoughts down to the finest point, even dissecting and explaining every little detail that might influence an action. As a development of type the book is notable, but it is monotonous and lacking in interesting and stimulating thought. The characters are consistent if monotonous and fate seems inexorable, but tho it may be impossible, this book seems to prove that one can be too good.

Greene, Frances Nimmo. The Right of the Strongest. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35 net.

John Fox, Jr., will have to look to his laurels if we are to have many such good stories as this tale of Alabama—a book that satisfies the craving for real meat in a novel and gives thoughtful readers something worth while. A strong and powerful love-story runs through the book, but back of that is a struggle which interests all humanity—the struggle between the individual and the general good, the ruthless riding of large progressive interests over the rights or fancied rights of a few. To these Alabama hills, where ignorance and primitive passions have held sway, comes a young engineer with a great scheme for building model towns and turning the valley into a large reservoir. As the natives hold their property only by "squatter" rights, John Marshall had no difficulty in getting possession of most of the land, but naturally he meets with opposition and enmity on the part of the natives, among others the school-teacher, Mary Elizabeth, who had been educated by a philanthropist and hopes to elevate them through

(*Continued on page* 390)



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On this offer we give you an opportunity to secure our famous miniature bottle of Flower-Drops, any one of these odors, Lily of the Valley, Violet or Rose, only 20 cents. We are making this offer so that you may see how exquisite is this flower perfume. The acme of elegance. A wonderful subtle fragrance that lingers in the memory. Different from any perfume you ever knew.

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There never have been enough Cadillacs—there surely will not be enough of this new 1914 model.

In the year closing June 22nd, the Cadillac Company manufactured and distributed 15,007 cars.

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It was the story of the previous year all over again, in spite of increased production.

And the story of the year before—and the year before that.

Each season the same thing has happened—several thousand more Cadillacs could have been distributed had we been able to produce them.

Intending buyers, disappointed in securing Cadillacs, have been numerous enough to constitute almost the entire clientele of some other cars.

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It is perfectly obvious that Cadillac history is not only repeating but surpassing itself.

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That the accustomed Cadillac demand has been intensified into downright eagerness.

This is due to evolutionary developments in the new car.

Most potent among them is the marvelous influence of the Two Speed Direct Drive Axle.

Every one who rides in the new Cadillac recognizes immediately that its well known smoothness has been supplemented by an entirely new riding quality.

This is demonstrated at once, even to the inexperienced motorist.

Going even at high speed, the passengers discover that motoring in this new Cadillac *has lost its sense of strain.*

Unless the eye is on the speedometer, one is apt to guess that the car is going at about half its actual rate of travel.

Mentally and physically, driver and passengers unconsciously relax, revelling in the delight of a new and luxurious sensation, oblivious to the almost watch-like mechanism.

And on the heels of this delightful discovery, come others equally pleasant.

The owner finds that this Two Speed Direct Drive principle influences almost every Cadillac function which contributes to ease, efficiency and economy.

It not only brings into being a new degree of luxury, but accomplishes an abatement of operating cost.

The slower engine speed results in greater power generated from a given amount of fuel.

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Both of these mean lower fuel consumption.

But above all else is the contrast between the Cadillac and the average car with the ordinary gear ratio.

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Remember its reputation for staunchness, for dependability, for long life, and for the supreme satisfaction and service which it renders to its users.

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And then try to conceive the effect of this new revelation of Cadillac progress added to all the others.

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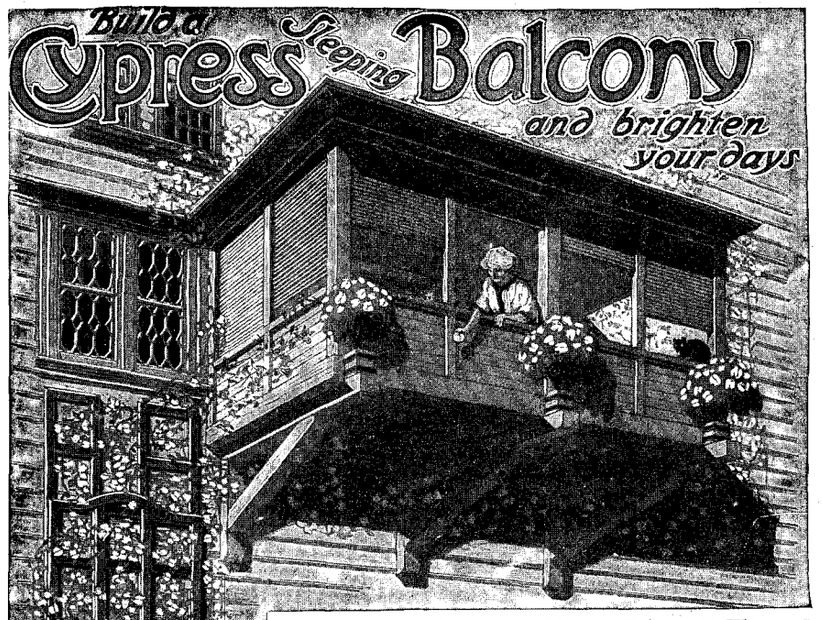

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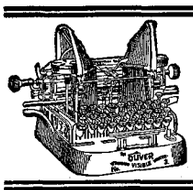

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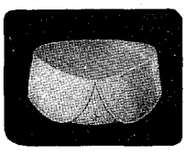

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 388)

the children. The inevitable happens. John falls in love with Mary, and there comes a clash between her ideals and his life-work. The feuds of past years and the misunderstandings of the present fill the pages with dramatically exciting incidents, relieved when too intense by the cleverness of Uncle Beck, a charming character. The right of the strongest finally prevails, but love hopes to compensate the vanquished for all fancied wrongs and to reconcile the native to the ultimate justice of progress.

Hornbrook, Isabel. A Scout of To-day. Pp. 290. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.

This is a story for and about boys, illustrating their exuberance of spirit, their love of sport, and incidentally shows how easy it is to govern their lawlessness by teaching them to govern themselves. To a neighborhood of real boys, with the usual mixture of good, bad, and mischievous, comes a visiting lad, Nixon Warren, who has already enrolled himself among the Boy Scouts of America and is full of their precepts and ideals. At first his apparent superiority antagonizes his companions, but gradually they are won over to his way of thinking and organize patrols of their own. The author works into her narrative many interesting items of nature-lore, descriptions of boyish tramps and sports, hunting and camping episodes, and all outdoor fun so dear to a boy's heart. Perhaps the author uses language too exquisite to appeal to young boys, but that is a small fault among many good points: The Boy Scout movement is enthusiastically described and its good points made very clear, illustrating how easy it is to turn a boy from a thoughtless tease into a sympathetic helper, and to guard rather than torment animals. The reader will be really interested in the transformation of Leon the tease into Leon the life-saver of Harold Greer, from the timid "Hare" to the brave young scout. Even Marm Baldwin's dissolute son Dave is finally regenerated.

London, Jack. The Abysmal Brute. Pp. 169. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Jack London's greatest power is in the portrayal of man—Man spelled with a capital "M," virile, rugged, and direct. With women characters he is not as much at ease. The one feminine touch in this little tale is just a side-light, used to finish and explain a lovable and convincing picture. Young Pat Glendon had been brought up in the West, clean, strong, and nature-loving, but his father, a one-time king of the prize-ring, had trained him in the art of fisticuffs until he is all-powerful and invincible. When the young giant gets into the "game" at his father's request he is absolutely ignorant of the rottenness of ring tactics, and is kept so by a keen-witted manager, who becomes crooked as usual, and takes advantage of "Young Pat's" innocence to reap great profit. How Pat becomes disillusionized through his friendship and love for a young lady journalist, and how he rounds on his deceivers and gives them the fight of their lives, make a thrilling and dramatic story.

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CURRENT POETRY

DEIRDRE and Cuchullain are no longer the favorites of Irish verse-makers. The Neo-Celtic movement has ended, at least so far as the poets are concerned. They are singing not of the ancient gods and heroes of the Gael, but of modern Ireland and the modern Irish. This is not wholly to be regretted. The enthusiasm for Celtic legend gave the world many lovely poems, but there was a real danger of overdoing it, of making Aengus as trite as Cupid. Miss Harriet Monroe's excellent *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*, contains in its August number a poem by Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves which illustrates excellently the present-day tendency away from mythology toward the simple beauties of common life. Before the "Celtic Renaissance" was heard of, poems like this were not unusual—"Drimin Dhu Deelish" is a famous figure in the Irish verse of many years ago—and now, it seems, there is a return to such expressions of the romanticism of the commonplace.

O Drimin Dhu Deelish

BY ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES

O Drimin Dhu Deelish, my kind Kerry cow,
As black as the night with one star on her brow,
For Drimin Dhu Deelish, the silk of the kine,
For Drimin Dhu Deelish I mourn and I pine.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

For when to the milking I'd call Drimin Dhu,
'Twas then like a deer down the mountain she flew;
And ah, when beneath her the stool I would place,
How oft on my shoulder she rubbed her soft face!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

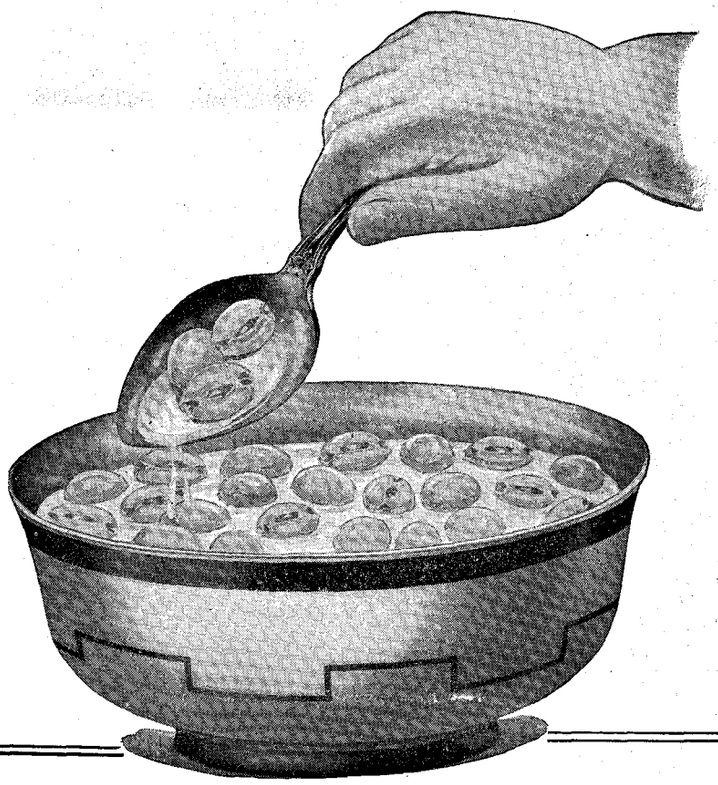
And tho sixteen gallon from Drimin would hail,
And under my fingers froth up in the pail,
She ne'er kicked one keeler away o'er the green,
For no cow genteeler than Drimin was seen.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

The mountain bog slid and surprized Drimin Dhu,
Tho bravely she battled to break her way through;
Till down, down she went, with a drizzen and drone,
Poor Drimin Dhu Deelish, and left us alone.
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

When other cows ailed in the wet and the cold
Our Drimin was evermore hearty and bold;
Straight back and firm body and honey-sweet breath,
Mild eyes and grave manners, how could you know death!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

O silk of the kine, when among us you stood,
No milk was as fine and no butter as good,
But oh, 'tis chill water, and oh, 'tis dry scone,
Since Drimin, since Drimin Dhu Deelish is gone!
As O ru Drimin Dhu, och oru agraw,
As O ru Drimin Dhu, go dhu tu slaun!

Here is another poem by an Irishman, but this Irishman is, by residence, an American. Mr. MacManus is known chiefly as a writer of stories dealing with the people of his native Donegal. That he can write sincere and charming poetry is proved by the following verses. The figure is not new, but it has seldom been used more effectively. The poem is taken



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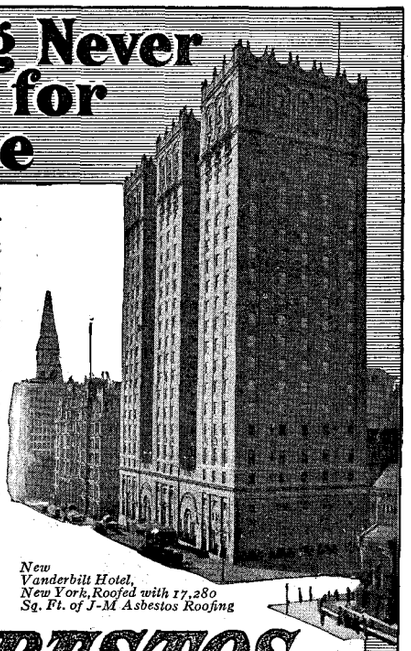

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The House with the Green Door

BY SEUMAS MACMANUS

Lone is the house of my Love,
The house with the green door
That opened to let my Love in,
And opened never before.

It shut behind her that day;
In my face blew the bitter rain;
I cried aloud at the door,
Calling her name—in vain.

Oft I went back through the storm,
Strong the impulse that bore me,
Stinging the sleet in my face,
And chill the welcome before me.

It opened but once before,
Once it will open again,
The house with the green door,
And noiseless bolt and chain.

Many my fruitless journeys;
Yet, *sometime the light will burn,*
And friends watch late in my house
And I shall not return.

I shall have found my welcome,
And a wide-thrown green door;
And I will tarry, in my Love's house
Shut close for evermore.

It may be that much of the interest of the poem which we quote below (from the *Westminster Gazette*) comes from the use of the name Shakespeare. Is "Will's brother" an historical personage? It is fortunate that Miss Stuart has discovered him, anyway. His memory is fitly honored in her stately lines.

Edmund Shakespeare

BY DOROTHY MARGARET STUART

["Edmund Shakespeare, a Player, buried in the Churche."—Register of St. Saviour's, Southwark.]

Red flies the gaudy pennant o'er the "Rose,"
Loud from the "Globe" the tuneless trumpet cries,
And strutting on the planks the mummer goes,
With feigned valor in his heavy eyes.

Voices and eager hands and restless feet
Drown the church bell in a long, furious wave:
The boy is dead—Will's brother—and they beat
The stone into the gap above his grave.

The boy is dead—he who in tattered gold
Sat as a king upon the creaking stage,
Or, mouthing feebly like some braggart old,
Played the sad comedy of loveless age.

What then?—the kings must rant, the dotards whine,
And the red flag fly gaily in the sun,
Altho one mummer less drinks Spanish wine
With Kemp and Burbage when the play is done!

They must not turn aside to grieve for him,
Nor leave the blade of folly in its sheath,
While in this last arena old and dim
He plays the last grim comedy of Death.

The mummer king has laid aside his crown,
The mummer fool his motley wears no more,
And on the red pane the slow sun creeps down,
Like a flag lowered to tell the play is o'er.

Shakespeare, of course, would never write so distressingly sibilant a line as "mystics' vision, poets' lore"—indeed we are far from considering Mr. Fisher's lyric Shakespearian. Yet in spirit and in

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manner it is Elizabethan, and it is probable that Mr. Fisher has taken Shakespeare for the model. Surely it was a legitimate—and courageous—thing to do. The poem appeared in the London *Academy*.

"Make Me Music"

BY PHIL J. FISHER

Make me music for a night,
Soft as slumber, faery-light;
Let the notes' seductive play
Charm the rhythmic hours away,
Picture me in cunning stave,
Seas no galley ever clave;
Hills for roaming, happy streams
Rippled with the breath of dreams;
Isles that shipman never vaunted,
Woodlands faun- and dryad-haunted.
Make me music! Bear me hence
From the prison-house of sense.

Make me music for a night,
Secret, wise with all delight;
Tune it to a magic key,
Opening wistful things to me:
Joys far-holden, words austere
Uttered for a prophet's ear;
Mystics' vision, poets' lore,
Legends that are told no more;
Bliss of sacraments unspoken
On the lips of lovers broken.
Give me this and then, come, sorrow,
I'll engage thee on the morrow.

One of our American expatriates contributes to the New York *Bookman* an eight-line tragedy of remarkable force. Mr. Herman Scheffauer was first known as a balladist, and this poem is a ballad, a ballad stript to the skeleton.

The Sea Widower

BY HERMAN SCHEFFAUER

Dreaming the fisherman sat in the firelight,—
The low fire, the red fire, the fire upon the stone.
The sudden snap o' casement glass fell on his ear by night,
The wind's cry, his wife's cry—the wife that left him lone.

Men say the fisherman is one that walks in fey:
His boat calls, the nets call, adown the flood goes he;
The fishing-fleet at evening came homing o'er the bay;
An empty boat, a broken oar, two halcyons on the sea.

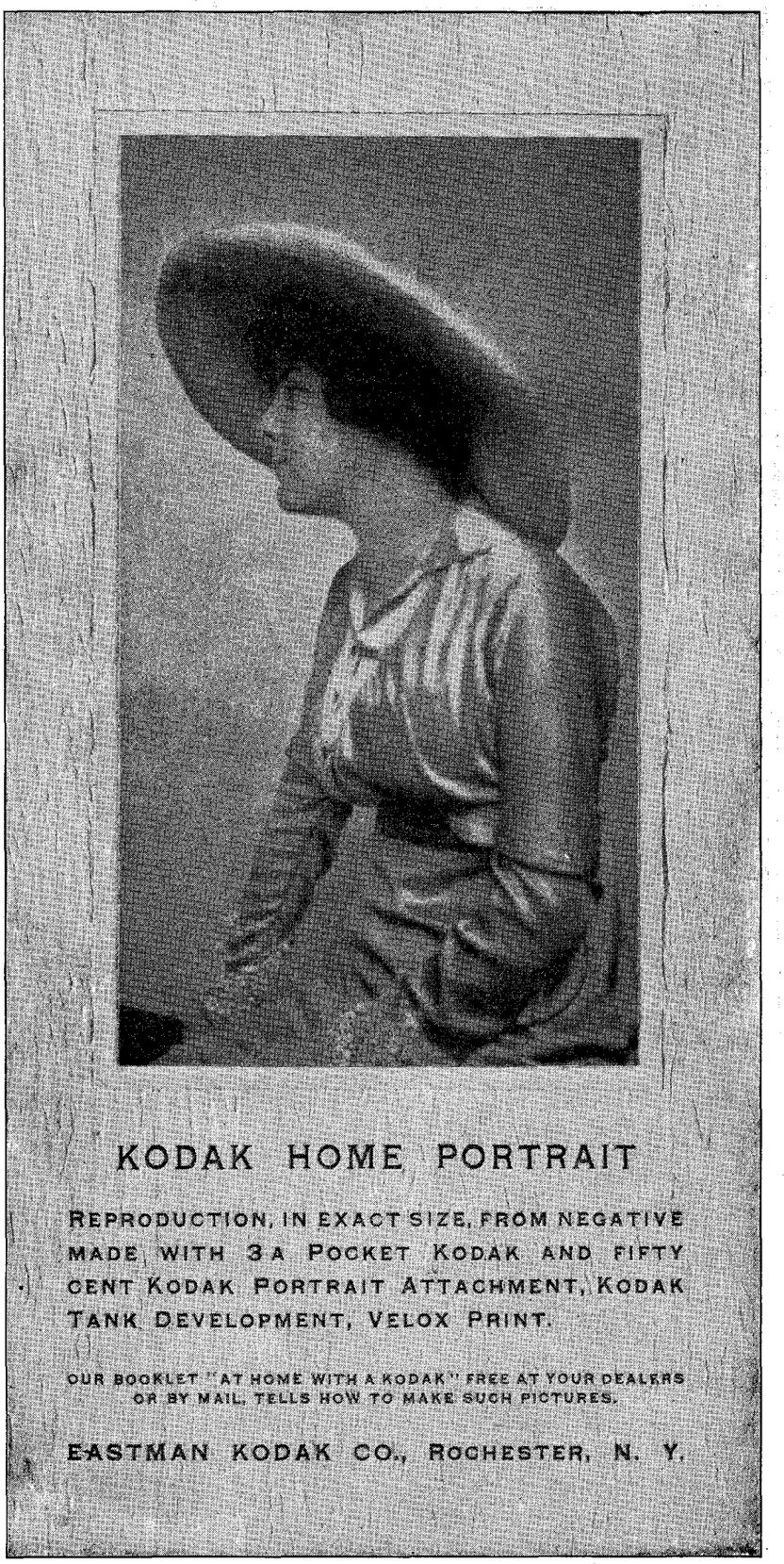
In a recent issue, we quoted Miss Ada Cambridge's "The Birds and the Lighthouse." A reader (to whom we are grateful) has sent in the following poem of F. W. Bourdillon, in which the same idea is differently developed. It was written some years ago, probably in an English weekly.

The Bird and the Beacon.

BY F. W. BOURDILLON

Poor bird that battlest with the storm
To gain the beacon-light,
Then fall'st a wounded woful form
Into the gulfs of night!
A thousand lips that light may bless:
To thee 'tis the last bitterness.

A light was given to the earth,
Wearing a woman's name;
A thousand tongues have told her worth,
And deathless is her fame.
But I was the spent bird, that there
Salvation sought, and found despair.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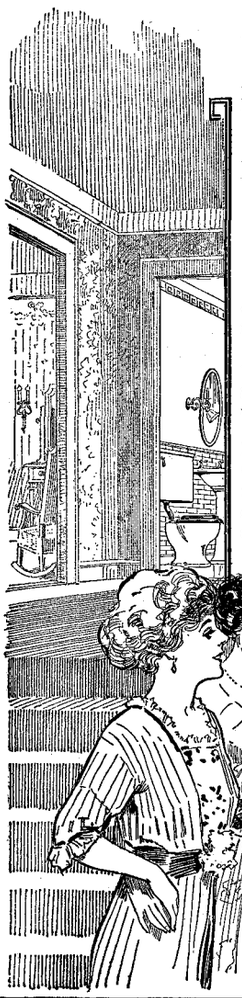

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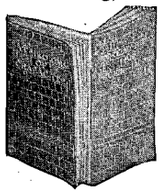

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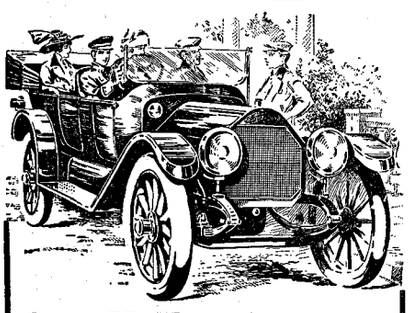

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TACKLING NATURE IN THE RAW

IN order to prove his contention that it is by no means impossible for a person to go into a forest and live as our primeval ancestors lived, Joseph Knowles, an American artist, recently went into the wilds to spend two months. Determined to lead an isolated and self-dependent existence, he left behind all clothing, implements, and methods of modern man. His intention was to kill wild creatures enough for his meat supply and depend upon berries, nuts, and other uncultivated vegetable matter for the rest of his food. He expected to use the skins of animals as clothing when cool weather came. His experiences during the first four days were written with charcoal on birch bark and left at a place where the crude manuscript could be found by his friends, who bade him good-by on the shore of Spencer Lake in the Northern Woods on August 4. Mr. Knowles's story is printed in the Kansas City *Star:*

Everything was wet, so I did not attempt to make a fire. After tramping through another area of dead cedars and underbrush, I finally reached the edge of the swamp. It was a great relief to get out of this jungle into the more open timber-land. It was here that I decided to pass the night without fire and shelter.

I had not eaten since morning and did not even think of food. Outside of the smarting of the thistles and brush scratches on my legs, I felt no disagreeable effects of my day in the forest without clothing.

I found a clear spot under a clump of spruce-trees, which sheltered me to some extent from the rain. A bed for the night was out of the question, for the air was too chill for slumber, and anything I might have secured for protection was wet. I did not feel the need of sleep, and still retained that feeling of freedom and exhilaration that I experienced when I stept into my domain.

During my physical examination by Professor Sargent, of Harvard, he said that the strength of my arms was lacking compared with that of my body and legs. I thought of this deficiency and of my opportunity now to begin to build up my arm muscles. So on a strong spruce limb I drew myself up and down, trying to see how many times I could touch my chin to the limb. When I got tired of this I would run around under the trees for a while. Altho the night was pitch dark I grew accustomed to my shelter.

Once during the night I lay down and fell asleep. When I awoke it had stopt raining and I was so cold that my teeth chattered. I jumped up and ran around under the trees till daylight.

At daybreak I started out again exploring, and returned to Lost Pond. There is something attractive about a sheet of water that draws a man from the timberland. The eye craves for distance after being shut in by the trees. The hoot of a loon was the only sign of life at the pond,

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altho there were plenty of fresh deer tracks in the runways to show I had neighbors that morning.

I followed down along the outlet of the pond to Little Spencer stream, looking for shallow pools where I might find trout that I could catch with the crude materials about me, and at the same time heading for the burnt land, where I hoped to find berries. I was beginning to feel hungry, and so I set about securing my breakfast. I crossed the Little Spencer into the burnt lands and there was rejoiced to find an abundance of raspberries and some blueberries. They tasted good to me and I ate my fill.

With birch bark I fashioned baskets in which I packed some of the berries to last me during my explorations. I saw plenty of frogs, but I was not hungry enough to feel the need of them.

In a shallow pool near the outlet I rounded up a couple of small trout that had come up-stream seeking the cooler waters of the spring hole. They were easy to catch, for they were shut in from the stream by the lowering of the water, and I used a stick to dispatch them. The fish I also took along.

The bright sun in the burnt land was beginning to burn my back and shoulders, which were not accustomed to exposure, so I returned to the timber-land, where the sun was screened. I decided it would be better for me to get accustomed gradually to the sun and thus prevent the painful effects of sunburn.

Reaching a cool spot sheltered from the sun, I lay down and fell asleep. It was a restful, refreshing sleep. When I awoke it was late in the afternoon. My first thoughts were of fire and shelter for the night, so I started out with my fish and berries to find a spring in some convenient place near which I might build a temporary lean-to.

Near a cool spring, close to his sleeping place, Mr. Knowles made his first attempt to build a fire. His fuel was damp and he failed to start a blaze. For the benefit of those who do not understand the trick of kindling a fire by friction, he gives this detailed description of the process:

First, a tough cedar limb about three feet long is selected, and a thong of rawhide or the twisted lining bark of the ironwood or basswood, or a tough elm root will do. The elm root is what I used for my first fire.

Attach this thong or bark or root to each end of the cedar limb, forming a bow similar to an Indian's bow. Next a dry pine limb about eighteen inches long and about two inches in diameter is placed in a single loop of the bowstring and held in an upright position with the bottom end resting on a dry cedar log. The upper end is held in position with a block of wood in the left hand. The bow is held in a horizontal position and is drawn backward and forward, causing the upright stick to whirl at terrific speed. The pressure of the left hand on the revolving upright stick brings the friction at its point, and the sparks ignite the dry punk, which is carefully placed around the lower end of the upright stick. After the punk has caught the spark it must be gently fanned into a flame and then the fire is kindled.

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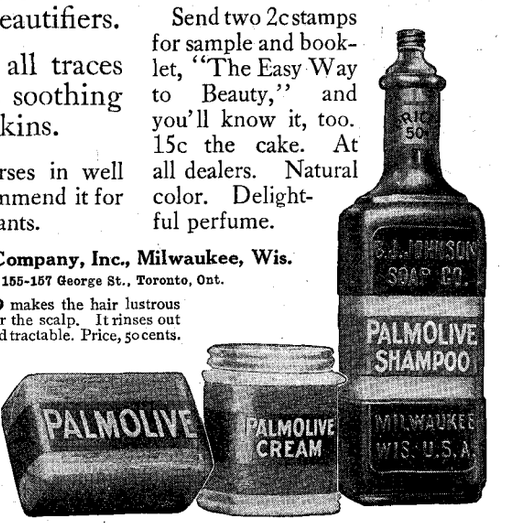

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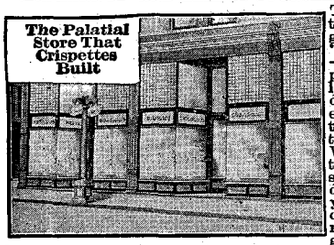

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To the man of limited means the Crispette business is a safe, strong, and a proven foundation for rapid mounting to influence and fortune. I have numerous letters on file to bear out this statement. It is clean, dignified, requires no canvassing. **You become a merchant**—the entire community **your patrons.** It is a business which with my complete system and great secret formula, needs no other experience, no other expense, to make it successful.

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When I found that my materials for fire were too wet I set about building my shack and spent the remainder of the daylight at this task. I used dead sticks covered with fir boughs and banked up the walls with moss, which kept out the wind. I ate most of my berries that night and put the fish in the spring to keep them cool till morning.

My crude shelter served me well that second night in the forest, and I was fairly comfortable without clothes. Outside the shrinkage around my waist-line and a few scratches on my legs and body, I was in just as good condition as when I left the shore of Spencer Lake on Monday.

My first move in the morning was to try the fire stunt. This difficulty was beginning to get on my nerves, so I made extra preparations for the new attempt, and I scouted around in the woods until I found some punk that was very dry. After a few trials with my crude apparatus the sparks began to ignite the dry punk and I soon fanned into flame my first fire in the forest. I hastened to the spring for my trout. You can imagine my surprize and disappointment when I discovered that they had disappeared during the night. The mink tracks around the spring told the story. He had got there first.

The berries were all I had left now, so I made quick work of them. After banking my fire I struck out for the burnt land. On the bank of the stream I found some wild onions. I ate a few of these, but did not take any with me, for, altho they are nourishing, I preferred the taste of the berries. I crossed the stream and finished my morning meal among the raspberry bushes.

Up to this time I had set no traps or snares for game, nor made any move toward securing skin or other material for covering. During the daytime I found it more comfortable without clothing as my skin became more accustomed to the outdoor air, and I felt little need of covering, except at night.

With another basket of berries I again struck back across the Spencer to the fish pool. Luck was against me this time! Not a fish was in the pool. I tried farther up the stream, but without success.

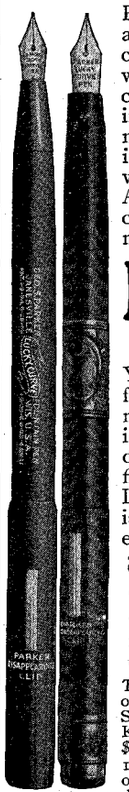
A splash in the water up-stream drew my attention. At first I thought I had started a deer, but as I watched the big pool where the sound came from I was just in time to see an otter making for shore with a big trout in his mouth. I threw a stone into the pool and yelled at the same time. I ran out into the stream below the pool and saw the trout floating belly-up, but the otter had disappeared. I gathered in the fish and had the satisfaction of robbing the otter to get square with the mink.

On reaching camp I was not long in roasting and eating my trout. I can not truthfully say that I enjoyed this meal without salt. However, it was a change from the berry diet, and in an hour after I felt like a new man.

I had decided to abandon my camp and strike out for a better section, so I put out my fire and started south in the direction of the Big Spencer stream, taking my apparatus for fire along with me. Arriving at the Big Spencer just before dark, I threw up my hasty shelter and built a fire.

Thursday morning I was up at day-

The Pen that Can't Misbehave



Parker Pens are always clean as a whistle because all the ink is automatically drained out of the ink feed by the Lucky Curve when your pen is not in use. A perfect writing pen and a cleanly pen is a fine combination. *Geo. S. Parker.*

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break and down to the stream. I found a spring hole in a large pool full of trout. I could see them lying close to the bottom with their noses all headed up-stream. Below the big pool I dammed up a smaller pool and left a channel between the two. Then jumping into the big pool I waded around and drove the trout down-stream. Many of them got by me and darted back to the spring hole, while some of them went through the channel into my trap. I repeated this two or three times, and then plugged the channel with rocks so that my captives could not return to their favorite spring hole. I had no trouble in landing several trout from my trap pool, which was small and shallow.

I ate my breakfast of trout and then dug a smoke-hole, walled it in with stones, built a fire in it, and hung the remainder of my fish in it to smoke.

The rest of the day I am giving over to reporting to the outside world the progress of my lonesome experiment. Taking a supply of charcoal from my fire, I headed toward Big Spencer Lake, seeking and on the way gathering large sheets of birch bark. At Lost Pond I sketched the section of the pond where I saw a deer feeding on the day I entered the forest.

At the close of my fourth day in the woods, I feel no ill effects from lack of food, clothing, or shelter. While I have maintained myself so far, I have accomplished little. I shall not be satisfied by merely holding my own, but look forward to achievements I hope to reach in the interest of science. I am fully determined to carry my experiment through to the end, following my original plans as closely as circumstances will permit.

I have no time for thoughts of the comforts of the outside life which I have cast off. At night my mind is occupied with my plans for the coming day; and during the day there are endless things to interest the man who loves nature.

Timely Aid.—An old colored woman came into a Washington real-estate office the other day and was recognized as a tenant of a small house that had become much enhanced in value by reason of a new union station in that neighborhood.

"Look here, auntie, we are going to raise your rent this month," the agent remarked briskly.

"'Deed, an' Ah's glad to hear dat, sah," the old woman replied, ducking her head politely. "Mighty glad, fo' sho', case Ah des come in hyah terday ter tell yo' all dat Ah couldn't raise hit dis month."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Enterprising.—The honest farmer who took in summer boarders greeted the new arrivals with truly rural enthusiasm.

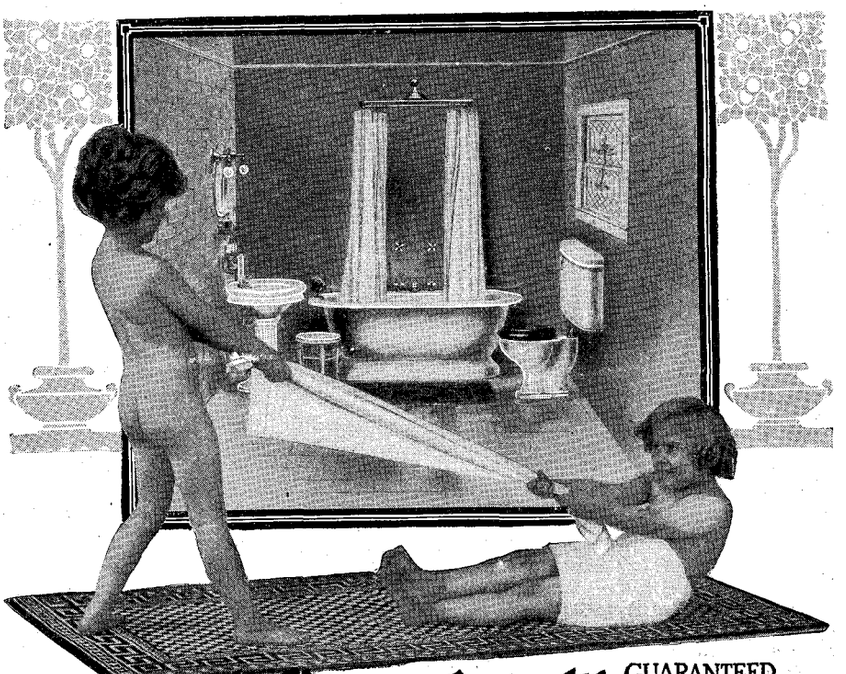
"I swan, I'm right deown glad to meet ye," he cried as he extended his horny hand. "Heow's th' folks to hum?"

The man of the party looked at the enthusiast with some suspicion.

"Farmer," he said, "your dialect strongly reminds me of the stage variety."

The agriculturist grinned.

"It's all right, ain't it?" he asked. "I gave an actor feller a month's board free to teach it to me."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*



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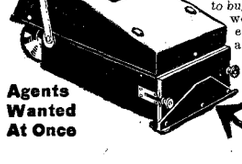

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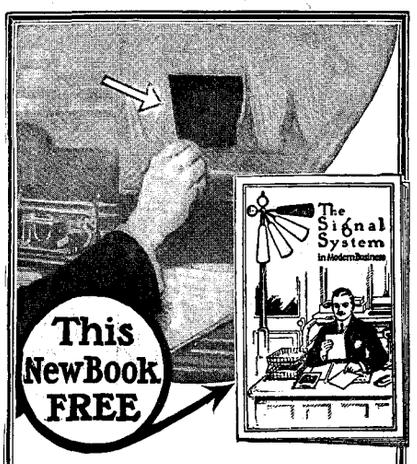

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"No. He took what I had without telling me."—*Life.*

Reckless Spender.—SAPHEDDE—"It costs me $25,000 a year to live."

MISS CAUSTIQUE—"How foolishly some people spend their money!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

Weather Note.—A heavy bunch of clouds passed over Hogwallow yesterday bound for a Sunday-school picnic in progress near Rye Straw.—*Paducah Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Impossibility.—"No man can serve two masters," observed the good parson who was visiting the penitentiary.

"I know it," replied Convict 1313. "I'm in here for bigamy."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Safe Way.—"Why don't you run for office?"

"I've thought about it," replied Mr. Dustin Stax; "but I'm satisfied to subscribe to campaign funds. The fact that a man is willing to give prizes for airship flights doesn't put him under obligations to aviate."—*Washington Star.*

Subtle Revenge.—Two young bootblacks who have stands close together on Tremont Street quarreled the other day. "I'll get even with that guy yet," vowed the smaller boy of the two.

"Goin' to fight him, are yer, Jimmy?" he was asked.

"Naw! When he gets troo polishin' a gent I'm goin' to say ter that gent soon's he steps off the chair: 'Shine, sir, shine!'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Most Any Time.—The scene is set.

A country road, trees, sky, summer homes, a lake in the distance. A steam-railway line crosses the road at right angles.

Enter, up the road, an automobile, well loaded and running at high speed.

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Owner of automobile to chauffeur: "Can you make it?"

The chauffeur, speeding up: "Sure I can make it!"

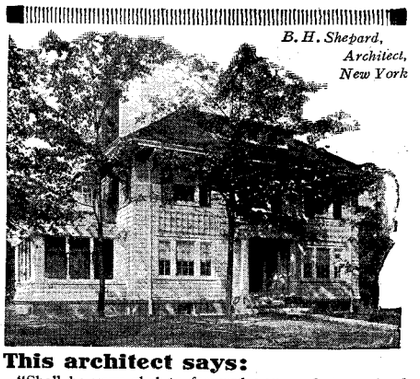
He doesn't.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Tip to the Ambitious.—Louis J. Horowitz, the sky-scraper builder, who in twenty years has risen from a position of $3 a week to one of $100,000 a year, was talking about success.

"I go to bed at 9 o'clock," he said, "and I get up at 5 o'clock. I play a little, but my play is exercise to keep me in good trim for my office. I play to work—as other men work to play."

Mr. Horowitz mused a moment; then in his terse, epigrammatic way he said, shaking his head:

"Success demands sacrifice! Two men set out to achieve fame. One succeeded. The other lived."—*Washington Star.*



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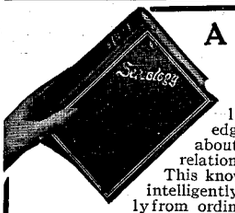

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 21.—King Charles and Queen Elizabeth (Carman Sylva) of Roumania are shot at by brigands while motoring in the neighborhood of Sinaia, in the Carpathian Mountains.

Lord Strathcona announces his intention of resigning early next year as Canadian High Commissioner.

The Venezuelan Government officially declares the Castro revolution at an end.

August 23.—According to a Washington dispatch, Great Britain, France, and Japan urge Provisional President Huerta to accept President Wilson's plan of mediation between the contending forces in Mexico.

August 24.—The ninth Esperanto Congress is opened at Berne, Switzerland, twenty-three nations being represented.

August 27.—Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer, and five companions have been rescued and brought back to New Zealand, says a Christchurch dispatch.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 21.—The first deposits of the Government's $50,000,000 crop-moving deposits are made in several Southern cities.

Senator Penrose presents a resolution asking $25,000,000 for the protection of Americans in Mexico.

Financiers representing $15,000,000 assemble in Chicago to protest against the Owen-Glass Currency Bill.

August 23.—The wool schedule of the Tariff Bill is passed by the Senate.

August 24.—The War Department receives a communication from Governor-General Forbes, of the Philippines, enclosing a report from Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, saying that slavery exists among the natives of the islands.

August 26.—Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, announces the apportionment of $46,500,000 of the fund of Government deposits offered to the South and West to facilitate the movement of crops.

August 27.—President Wilson reads his message to Congress on the Mexican situation.

The House orders an inquiry into charges against Federal Judge Emory Speer, of Georgia.

President Wilson accepts the resignation of W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines.

GENERAL

August 21.—The Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Mo., announces that 25 per cent. of the 25,000 women workers in that city receive less than $6 a week.

August 22.—The heat wave in the West is broken, with lower temperatures and showers reported in Kansas and other States.

August 23.—The New York City Democratic Committee chooscs Edward E. McCall as mayoralty candidate.

August 26.—The Governors' Conference is opened in Colorado Springs, Colo., for its fifth annual session, with delegates present from twenty-five States.

The world's largest power dam is dedicated at Keokuk, Ia.

San Francisco votes to extend [its municipally owned street-railways.

The Ohio Supreme Court upholds the nomination and election provisions of Cleveland's new radical charter.

August 27.—The independent candidacy of Mayor William J. Gaynor, of New York, for reelection is announced.

Staked Out.—To make sure the youngster was not disobeying the bass-fishing law, the game warden took his string of fish out of the water and found only catfish, perch, and suckers on the line. A few feet further down the stream he found a large black bass wiggling on a string weighed down with a stone and asked the boy what he was doing with the fish.

"Well, you see," answered the boy, "he's been taking my bait all morning and so I just tied him up there until I got through fishing."—*National Food Magazine.*

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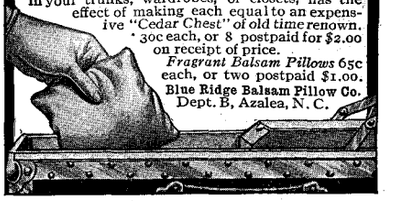

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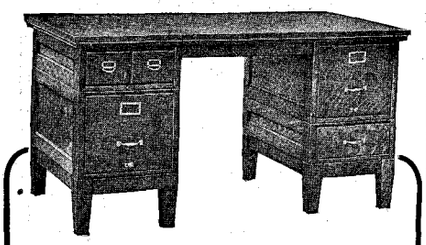

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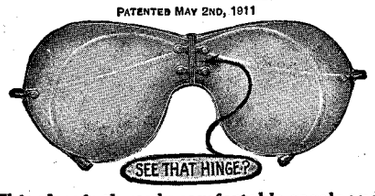

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY

WITH still lower prices prevailing in August, investors were everywhere eager to know if a time to buy had not come. Financial journals, commission houses, bankers, and students of financial movements were everywhere beset with inquiries on the subject. As usual in such matters, a variety of opinions was obtained, ranging all the way from positive assurances that the opportune time had arrived to equally positive statements that prices were going still lower.

Franklin Escher, in *Investments*, takes the ground that now is "the accepted time." He can find "nothing in the business or financial situation to prevent investors from taking advantage of the many attractive opportunities offered." While there has been a halt in the improvement that got under way early in the summer, eventually the improvement "is bound to run a good deal further." At the same time, there is no boom in sight—no bull market in stocks, with big day-to-day totals and sensational advances—"just a slow, gradual recovery." The securities he "greatly favors" are "the standard dividend-paying railroad stocks." In past years the railroads "have been paying for their past sins," but the score "has been pretty well settled." They have not had an easy time in settling it, however, "and are not having an easy time of it now," but, in the prices to which their shares have been beaten down, "all that has been discounted." Shares "have got down to hard-pan quotations, quotations which represent value and earning power that are there." Further, it is to be remembered that "there is about due that reaction in the feeling of the general public against the railroads which always takes place when public sentiment swings too strongly in one direction or the other." Many observers believe that this reaction "has already set in—that is to say, that the people and the press generally are not nearly as down on the railroads as they were a few years ago."

The New York *Times Annalist* recently devoted a page and a third of its space to what it called, in a head-line, "What Everybody Wants to Know." Bankers, economists, and other experts on the subject had been asked if, in their judgment, the present were not the right time to buy, and, if so, whether stocks or bonds should be favored. Most bankers gave non-committal replies; a few were bearish, but these desired not to be quoted. James B. Forgan, President the First National of Chicago, however, wrote favorably. The present, he said, "is an opportune time for those having money on hand to permanently invest it." As for stocks or bonds, bonds were for "those who, in looking for an investment, do so from the standpoint of securing a sure and steady income free from the ordinary risks involved in being directly engaged in business." Stocks, on the other hand, are for those "whose experience and training make them capable of judging for themselves as to whether a business enterprise is good, bad, or doubtful"; these should "know enough about the stocks they buy to enable them to judge for themselves of the risk involved."

J. M. Elliott, President of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, replied, "I say unhesitatingly yes." Graham G. Lacy, vice-president of a national bank in St. Joseph, Mo., also replied affirmatively and with equal emphasis. "Good securities," he said, "have reached a very low point, and it has always been my practise to buy upon a cheap market and sell upon a dear one. I believe that in the near future we may see an upward tendency." He said further:

"We may expect the bond market to reach a stage of stability much sooner than the stock market, but many stocks that are intrinsically good are selling to-day at a very low price, and with change of condition, which undoubtedly will come sooner or later, we may look for a substantial rise.

"I have a firm faith in the good sense of the American people, and I do not doubt that we will ultimately work up to a satisfactory solution a great many vexed questions that at the present time seem almost insoluble. It is true that we are passing through a social and economic revolution, but it is well to remember that 'it is always darkest just before the dawn.'"

Byrne W. Holt, the writer on economics, long active and prominent in the Reform Club, did not think the present a good time to buy, "except possibly some of the best of the short-term notes and bonds with early maturities." He believes the financial and business world "is again nearing the end of another prosperous period." He looks for "prolonged business depression"; the crisis "may be several years off, but is probably near at hand." Irving Fisher, of Yale, writes that "any investments are at present uncertain." Jeremiah W. Jenks, of the New York University, finds securities at the present time so low in prices that the present is "a good time to purchase." But conditions are such that the investor should put his money "only in thoroughly sound securities."

HIGHER COMMODITY PRICES

During a period of seven months, ending June 30 last, commodity prices had slowly declined, but, with the passing of another month, an advance was made. On August 1, the index number of *Bradstreet's* stood at $9.0115, which indicated a rise of six-tenths of 1 per cent. English prices, compiled in a similar manner, indicated an advance of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. for the same period. Abroad and at home, therefore, the movement of commodity prices in July was about the same. *Bradstreet's* remarks that "most of the higher trend in this country is due to dearer corn on reports of crop damage, and advanced prices for beef, mutton, milk, eggs, pork, hams, lard, hides, hemp, jute, and flax, copper, coal, and coke, linseed-oil, hops, tobacco, and hay." The index number for August 1 "reflects a rise of 4 per cent. over August 1, 1911, and with the exception of last year, it is the highest index number ever recorded for any corresponding date."

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STOCKS AND BONDS RATED FOR INVESTORS*

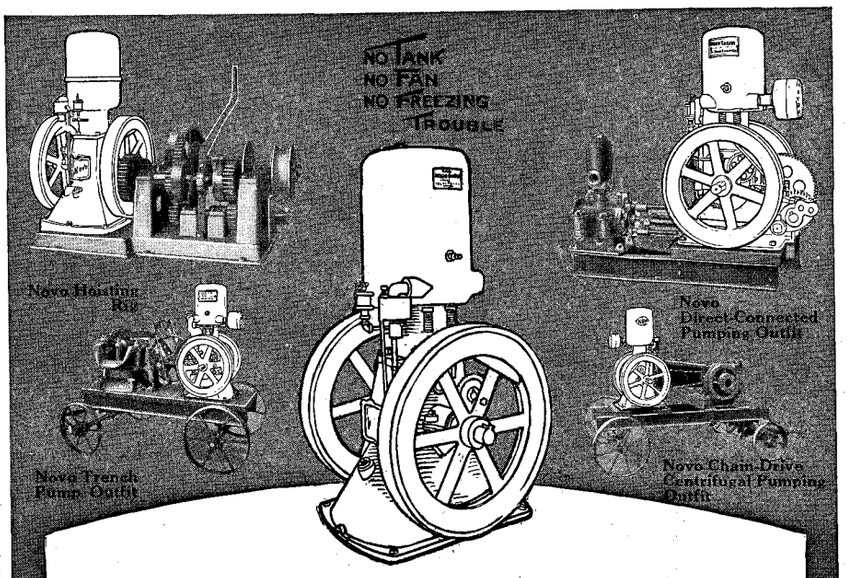
Mr. Moody's wide reputation as a writer on current themes and as the original compiler of "Moody's Manual," has made welcome to large investors, as well as to many small ones, his later publication, entitled "Analyses of Investments," of which the fourth annual number is now being issued in two parts. The part now ready deals with steam railroads. Part II, dealing with public utilities and industrials, may be looked for in the early autumn. Heretofore, Mr. Moody's work has been issued as a single volume and has dealt with steam railroads only.

The work differs radically from the familiar investment manuals such as "Moody's" and "Poore's." It is really an invasion of a new field. Its work is similar to that performed for many years by commercial agencies, in that it undertakes to give something like ratings for the stocks and bonds of the railways of this country. In addition to these ratings, there is presented, under the name of each railroad, a large mass of detailed and classified information as to earnings per mile, capitalization, dividends paid, margins of safety, freight density, train load, etc.

It is significant of the intrinsic values that lie in American railway stocks and bonds that so many of them are rated so high and that the number of such increases each year. Mr. Moody was able to describe last year more than 1,500 bonds, of which about 80 per cent. were rated as either "Aaa," "Aa," or "A." Stocks also bear examination well. Over 60 per cent. of all the railroad stocks were rated as of the "A" class, or as better. These ratings indicate forcibly the progress made by railroads during the past ten or twenty years. Mr. Moody presents ten-year comparisons, which to investors are extremely valuable as indicating what the roads have done. They bring forth facts as to character and stability.

For each road there is given a "comment," in which Mr. Moody offers a judgment as to the investment value of stocks and bonds. The Atchison system, we are told, has a management that is "both efficient and progressive." Its margin of safety "was maintained at the high figure of 50 per cent." The surplus is "amply sufficient in justifying the company in maintaining its full 6 per cent. rate on the common stock." If it can continue to lay aside each year large sums for improvements, "in times of dulness and depression little difficulty will be incurred in showing a sufficient surplus to pay the full dividend rate." The Chicago and Northwestern, altho it suffered "quite a sharp decline in 1912," spent "liberal amounts in maintenance;" and "we may expect the old surplus above the common stock dividend to be fully restored." The Union Pacific promises to have this year a much heavier passenger and freight density and the surplus available for dividends "will be considerably higher." While the readjustments going

*Moody, John. **Analyses of Investments. Part I. Steam Railroads.** Containing in detailed form comparative analyses of each of the railroad systems of the United States, with careful deductions enabling the banker and investor to ascertain the true value of securities. Fourth annual number. 8vo, pp. 744. New York: Analyses Publishing Co., 35 Nassau Street. $15.00.



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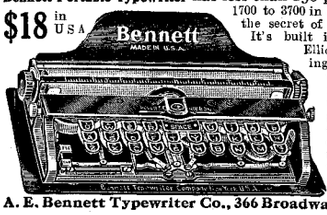

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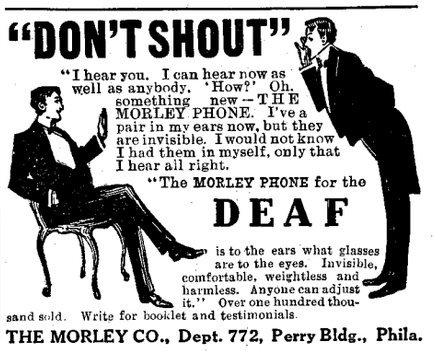

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on with this property "will tend to change the basis of the gross earning power to a considerable extent," in normal times the road "will be able to make fully as good a showing as in the past, and probably will have no difficulty in maintaining the 10 per cent. dividend."

In ratings the arbitrary sign "Aaa" is the highest accorded to any property. It is mainly reserved for underlying bonds and a few guaranteed stocks. One railway, however, receives this rating for its common stock—the Lackawanna; but that is an exceptional railroad, inasmuch as it has practically no bonded debt or preferred stock. Several high-grade common stocks receive the rating "Aa," among them the Atlantic Coast Line, Louisville and Nashville, and Pennsylvania. The rating "A" is given to common stocks which are "good dividend-paying issues, either with excellent dividend records back of them or rapidly growing equities which have assured their future position." Next comes the rating "Baa," which is accorded to stocks that have no long dividend records, but which "are in a somewhat questionable position regarding future payments at the full rate currently disbursed." These are "somewhat speculative issues, with fairly strong future investment possibilities." Other ratings for the more speculative or the highly speculative stocks are "Ba," "B," "Caa," etc. The lowest are "E" and "F," which are for "issues which, through reorganization, liquidation, or otherwise, are in a hopeless position, with little or no value, or which are already subject to some assessment which practically eliminates whatever value they may have previously enjoyed."

ODD LOTS AND BABY BONDS

Since the panic of 1907, frequent comments have been made on the significance to railroads and other corporations of the increase in the number of their stockholders. Reports as to the increase in the Pennsylvania and United States Steel lists have shown phenomenal changes. The companies themselves are understood to have been greatly pleased with them. Wider distribution of stocks means wider interest in the welfare of the properties and a decline in hostile feelings against them as soulless corporations owned by a few rich men.

Coincident with these increases has been the increase in sales of stocks in odd lots—that is, lots of fewer than 100 shares. Indeed, the odd-lot sales have been a powerful factor in this wider distribution of stocks. Observers of the growth of the odd-lot business believe the work of wider distribution will continue; some even say it has only just begun. L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, the number of whose stockholders has more than doubled since 1907, declared recently in *The Odd Lot Review* that "every new stockholder a standard railroad secures means another thinker among the population." In the not very distant past, the stock of railroads was mainly in the hands of institutions and large investors. Even ten years ago the number of holders was comparatively small. This condition, to Mr. Loree's mind, became the source of "the greatest weakness of the railroads."

A WORD ABOUT INVESTMENTS

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Of the importance of the new movement he said further:

"The railroads need more stockholders in order that they shall have a fair representation among the masses of the people. The country needs a continuation in the improvement of railway service. Transportation is the foundation of all business, and as the country grows and develops, so the service must grow and develop, if general prosperity is to result.

"It seems to me that the present increase in shareholders is destined to have a far-reaching effect in the protection of the roads from hasty and ill-considered legislation. Big movements and great convictions force themselves on people quietly. The work accomplished in this way is much more effectual than that which is carried on with a blare of trumpets. To my mind, the present movement to have the roads not owned by the Government, but by the masses of the people, through their ownership of small lots of stock, is making a degree of progress which is all the more important because it is proceeding quietly."

Following in the footsteps of the odd-lot business has been a growth in bond issues in small denominations. Col. W. P. Clough, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific Company, is quoted in he same paper as believing it is "only a question of time when all railroads will issue $100 bonds." He thinks the next issue by his road will include small denominations. An issue may not be made for some time to come, but when it is made bonds of the "baby" class will be put out. He has been much imprest by the increase in the number of the stockholders of his road. Before 1907 the number was only 2,500; now it is over 18,000. The greatest increase occurred in the past year. Popular interest in railways as investments has, in his judgment, "only just begun to manifest itself." Within the next four years the ratio of increase "will be much more rapid than it has been in the past." As to "baby" bonds he said:

"It is because the demand on the part of the average saver for an opportunity to put his funds to work in a way which will bring him a larger return than is possible in a savings-bank has increased so remarkably in the past few years that I believe the $100 bond is certain to come into general use in the future.

"Ten years ago, the average person was not educated to the opportunity of putting funds to work in this way. The change in the past decade has been remarkable. It will be more remarkable in the future, and as the demand for $100 bonds grows, there is little doubt that a way will be found to satisfy it. It is not likely that the bookkeeping difficulties of handling the smaller denomination issue will be allowed to obstruct a genuine demand for this form of investment.

"I thoroughly believe that ultimately the standard railroads will take up much of the place which is now occupied by the banks in the savings service to the people. It does not seem probable that the roads will ever sell their securities direct from the executive offices. A railroad man is a railroad man, and a banker is a banker. Each can do his own work better than the other. But it has been shown that there is now a genuine and spreading demand for bonds of small denomination, and the railroads will find a way to satisfy it at a minimum charge to the purchaser.

"There is no reason why the saver should not have all the return on his surplus funds, instead of dividing with the savings-bank, as was the case ten years ago."

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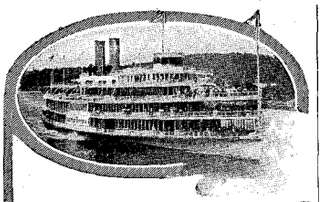

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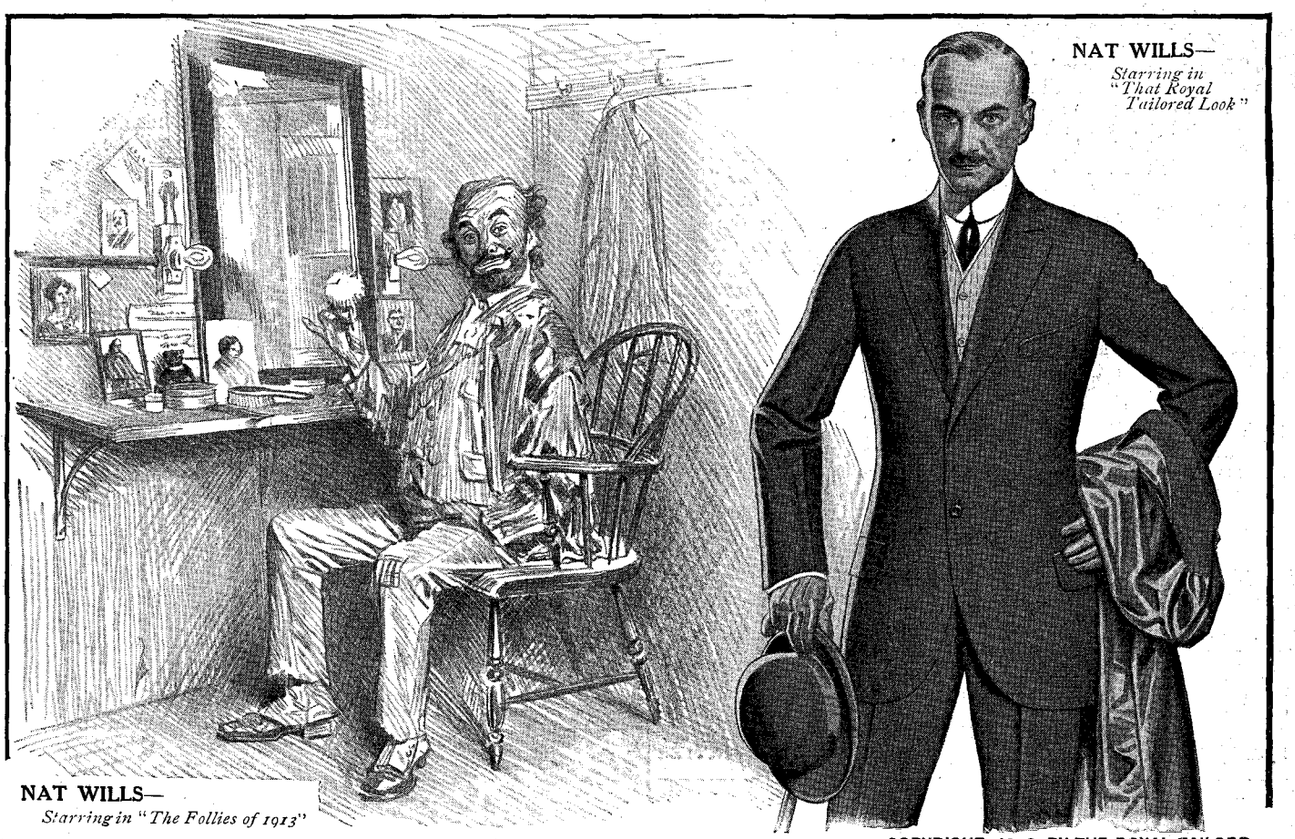

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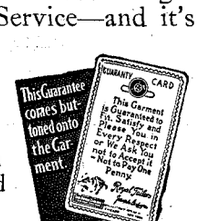

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